THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Peace Congress at Washington on the 1st of April—The Belligerent Republics of South America and Spain to be Represented, Etc.

We have received the following highly important circular from the State Department at Washington to the belligerent republics of South America and the Spanish Government, proposing a Peace Conference to be held at the national capital on the 1st of April next. The replies of the Governments to which it is addressed have not yet been received, but it is presumed that a favorable answer from all of them will soon be sent, notwithstanding that previous proposals of a similar nature were rejected by some of the Pacific republics:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 1867.—Sir:—It is known to the belligerents that the war which has for some time been carried on between Spain and the allied republics of Peru, Chili, Bolivia, and Ecuador is attended with deep concern to the people and Government of the United States. On more than one occasion the President has called the attention of the belligerents to this interesting fact, and has tendered such good offices as seemed practicable, with a view to bring about a pacification. These tenders have not hitherto been definitely accepted by the parties.

The House of Representatives of the United States, concurring with the sentiments of the President, on the 17th of December instant adopted the following resolution:—

Whereas, Wars destructive to commerce, and injurious and prejudicial to republican institutions, have for some time been carried on between Spain and several of the South American States on the Pacific coast, and also between Paraguay and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic on the Atlantic coast, now therefore

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Executive Department of the Government that the friendly offices of this Government, if practicable, be offered for the promotion of peace and harmony in South America.

The President is thus called upon by the most numerous branch of the Legislative Department of the United States Government to renew the efforts which he has hitherto made. I have, therefore, the honor to submit, by means of this circular letter to the several parties concerned, the following propositions on the part of the United States, namely:—

First. That a conference be held at the city of Washington on the 1st day of April next, to consist of Plenipotentiaries of Spain, Peru, Chili, Ecuador, and Bolivia, authorized to treat of all matters in difference between the belligerent parties, jointly and severally, and to consider and agree upon terms of a permanent peace, which shall be equal, just, and honorable to all the belligerents.

Second. That Spain shall appoint one of said plenipotentiaries, and each of the allied belligerent republics before named shall appoint one; but each of the belligerent republics may if it choose confer its power upon a plenipotentiary who shall be named by any other of those republics, so that it shall be within the option of the allied republics to appear either by one or more plenipotentiaries.

Third. That each of the plenipotentiaries may act under the direction of the Government or Governments by which he is appointed; that no resolution of the Conference shall be effectual or obligatory for a determination or suspension of the war or the establishment of peace unless agreed to by all the members of the Conference, and to be afterwards sanctioned and ratified by the Governments of each and all the belligerent parties; and that in any protocol or other paper which the Conference may think it expedient to submit to their respective Governments, or to the President of the United States, the representative of Spain may act on her part, and a majority of the plenipotentiaries of the other belligerent republics on their part.

Fourth. That the President of the United States will designate some person to attend and preside in such conference, and use good offices in the forms of information and advice in facilitating the objects thereof; but he will have no power to vote therein, or to assume any obligation on the part of the United States.

Fifth. The President of the United States will, in case of disagreement on the part of the plenipotentiaries, designate some State or sovereign, not the United States, nor one of the belligerents, to be an umpire to decide all questions which shall be referred to him by the conference, and the decision of that umpire, he consenting to act as such, shall be made upon the protocols and other documents and proceedings of the conference, and shall be conclusive and binding upon all the parties.

Sixth. The expenses of each plenipotentiary attending the conference will be defrayed by the State by which he is appointed. The conference will have accommodations as to a place for transacting its business furnished by the President of the United States.

Seventh. An armistice shall take place as soon as the belligerent States shall have communicated to the Government of the United States their acceptance of the propositions, and shall continue until the termination of the conference.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Alexandria Charter Election—The Commissioners Refuse the Votes of the Freedmen.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—According to the information from Alexandria, Virginia, the Republicans held a mass meeting at Lyceum Hall, which was largely attended by the colored men, and after addresses by the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty, George G. Tucker, and others, they were instructed to offer their votes to the Commissioners of Election, but if refused, that committees would take them. This morning this course was pursued by the colored men, and the Commissioners ruled that they could not receive their votes. In consequence, places were opened for the reception of their votes. Mayor Latham, with some of the citizens, waited on the President of the United States, to inquire as to the right of the colored men to vote, and was by him referred to the Attorney-General. The latter officer declined to give his opinion on the question in so short a time, but said he was inclined to think they would not be thus entitled until the Government had formally taken possession of the State. General Canby, commanding this Department, in response to a request from Governor Pierpont, made the necessary arrangements for a sufficient military force to be on the ground to preserve order, if necessary. Two companies of the 12th Infantry, under command of Colonel Stanhope in person, arrived in the propeller Rucker from Washington last night, and about daylight this morning three companies of the 5th Cavalry arrived, the whole being under command of General Emory, who has his quarters at the office of the Freedmen's Commissioner.

A telegram from Alexandria received tonight says the election passed off without disorder. Latham was re-elected Mayor by 63 majority. The negro vote was not received by the Commissioners, but recorded by the radical candidates for the municipal offices. The radical white vote is 56. It is reported that more than 1000 negro votes were recorded.

The following letter from Governor Pierpont was received prior to the election:—

RICHMOND, March 1.—To John Hawxhurst, Esq., Alexandria, Va.—Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor asking my opinion as to who are to vote at the municipal elections this spring, under the act of Congress known as the Sherman bill, providing for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, commonly called the Military bill, I have the honor to answer that I have examined that law. All male citizens over the age of 21 years are entitled to vote at all elections, except those disqualified. The colored people are undoubtedly entitled to vote under the bill, at your municipal election, if the bill passes Congress before the election day comes. I am yours, etc. F. H. PIERPONT.

OBITUARY.

Clark B. Cochrane.

The Hon. Clark B. Cochrane, an ex-member of Congress from the State of New York, died at Albany yesterday, after being confined to his room nearly all the time since the last election. Mr. Cochrane was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, May 3, 1815, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York. He devoted himself to the study of law, and at the same time took an active part in State politics. In 1844 he was chosen a member of the Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, from the county of Montgomery. He was one of the primitive Barnburners; supported, in 1848, Van Buren and Adams, and in 1854, vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Since that time he has acted with the Republicans. In 1856 he was elected from the Schenectady District to the Thirty-fifth Congress as the candidate of the Republican party, receiving 9719 votes against 6123 cast for Rossiter (Democrat), and 5936 cast for Smith (American). He served on the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. He was in 1858 re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress by a majority of 1261 (he receiving 10,581, and Goodyear, Democrat, 9320 votes), and served as a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims. His term as a member of Congress having expired, Mr. Cochrane made his residence at Albany, where he has ever since been a leading member of the Republican party. In 1864 he attended the Baltimore Convention, and in 1865 he was elected to the Assembly from the Albany City District. Last fall he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Cochrane was universally esteemed for his kindness of heart, suavity, and genial temper, and his death is deeply mourned by a very large circle of personal friends.

Arthur N. Aplin,

At one time connected with the newspaper press in New York and Jersey City, subsequently a telegraph operator, and lately engaged in the Associated Press office in this city, died yesterday afternoon of consumption, in Jersey City, in the thirty-first year of his age. He was a young man of excellent mind and heart, and possessed of amiable qualities and genial humor that made him very popular among his acquaintances. He leaves a widow and one child and numerous friends to mourn his early decease.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Antiquity of Billiards.

Judge Caton, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has written a letter to Mr. Phelan, of New York, which cannot fail to interest those who amuse and exercise themselves at this favorite game:—

OTTAWA, Ill., January 3.—MICHAEL PHELAN—Dear Sir:—I take the liberty of calling your attention to a passage in the English translation, by O'Reilly, of Abbe McGeorghegan's "History of Ireland," page 82, as furnishing pretty authentic evidence that the game of billiards was in use, at least in Ireland, nearly one thousand years before the return of the Knights Templar to Europe from the first crusade, which you give in your admirable work on billiards as the first authentic date of the introduction of the game into Europe. Our author, on the page referred to, as he says, "merely to show the singular tastes of those early times," gives the substance of the will of Cathrie More, a sub-king of Ireland, who reigned over the district of Lienster, and who died in the year A. D. 148. I quote:—"To Drimoth he bequeathed fifty billiard balls of brass, with pools and cues of the same materials; ten tictacs of exquisite workmanship; twelve chess boards, with chess men." By-the-way can you inform me what is "tictac?" Does Dryden refer to it when he says:—"Play attic, and lose the Indies"—as we would say, "Play at pin and lose a kingdom," to show a violent contrast? I confess to feeling much interested in being carried back more than seventeen hundred years, and shown the amusements of a people so far removed from the centres of civilization, though undoubtedly more learned and refined than any other of the Northern nations. Here we find them practising billiards and chess, which can interest those only of cultivated minds and tastes. Yours truly, J. D. CATON.

Barnum, the Iron Man, Refuses to Take the Stump with Barnum, the Showman.

SALISBURY, Conn., March 1.—The following is Mr. William H. Barnum's reply to the invitation of the showman to stump the Fourth Congressional District of this State:—

LIME ROCK, Conn., February 25.—Mr. P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport, Conn.—Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 21st instant, asking me to meet you at various towns in the Fourth Congressional District "in a public discussion of the important political issues of the day, on each week day evening from the 4th until the 30th day of March, inclusive." My business engagements are such, during the period you mention, that I must necessarily devote all the time my health will admit to these; therefore I cannot meet you as you propose. I agree with you that it is important the people should vote understandingly, and I trust they will. As regards its being due to the voters of the Fourth Congressional District that they should have an opportunity to examine their candidates, I may say that I was honored by the nomination without any solicitation whatever on my part, and I must trust them to judge from my past life whether I am a proper person to represent them in the Fortieth Congress. Thanking you for the invitation, I am, dear sir, truly yours.

W. H. BARNUM.

The President and the Laws.

Those who fear that President Johnson will refuse to carry out the provisions of the Military Reconstruction bill may find a small verbal grain of comfort in the remark he makes in his veto that he "will not *voluntarily* become a party" to its enactment. He evidently had his eye on that clause of the Constitution which requires that the President *shall* execute the laws of Congress, and which does not make it necessary that he shall act voluntarily or according to the internal motions of his own will. It is quite apparent from the President's words that he anticipated that the action of Congress, by the passage of the bill, would be such as to *compel* him to carry out its provisions, regardless of his private sentiments.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CABINET CHANGES — DECLINATION OF THE COLONIES BY THE DUKE OF RICHMOND—THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM ACCEPTS.

LONDON, March 5.—The Duke of Richmond has declined the Colonial Secretaryship, and the Duke of Buckingham, to whom it was subsequently tendered, has accepted the position.

Nothing has transpired to show whether the other members will accept or decline. As now arranged the new men are:—

Colonial Secretary—Duke of Buckingham, in place of Earl Carnarvon; Secretary of War—Sir John Pakington, in place of Lieutenant-General Peel; First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Strafford Northcote, in place of Sir John Pakington, made Secretary of War: Under Secretary of the Colonies—Hon. H. J. Corry, in place of Adderly; President of the Board of Trade—Hon. Stephen Cave, in place of Sir Strafford Northcote.

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR BUFFALO.

A Man Brutally Butchered with an Axe—Arrest of the Suspected Parties, Etc. Etc.

A fiendish, and probably successful, attempt was made to murder an old man named Mr. Jacobs, at Black Rock, last Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The victim was employed as nightwatchman in the fire-brick works of Hall & Sons, located on Scajaquada creek. The cry of murder was heard, and as soon as possible Captain Rhinehardt, with a force of men, repaired to the building, where they found the old man weltering in his gore, and apparently dying, from the effects of injuries inflicted upon his head with an axe, which was found lying near the spot. He was removed as soon as possible to his residence on Niagara street, near the North Buffalo Hotel, where his wounds were attended to by Dr. Dayton. His head was found to be badly mangled, and but little hope was entertained of his recovery.

The police immediately set about discovering the perpetrators of the deed. It was ascertained that Mr. Jacobs had received sixty-one dollars at sundown as the wages of himself and son-in-law, and it was surmised that this money was the object aimed at by the assailants, but fortunately Mr. Jacobs had sent the money home by his son-in-law. A number of men were seen to visit the place a little while before the cries were first heard, and during the excitement which followed, their efforts to fasten suspicion on somebody else were so marked as to create mistrust, and five were arrested. Their names are Thomas Kelly, William Carr, Thos. Bowers, David Carr and Owen McCarthy.

At last accounts the victim was lying in a state of unconsciousness, unable to give any account of the horrible affair.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

MEXICO.

Liberals Operating Between Puebla and the Capital—Movements of Maximilian, Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Mexican legation have received communications from Vera Cruz dated the 22d ultimo. Porfirio Diaz has thrown a portion of his troops between Puebla and the Capital, thus almost completely cutting off the transmission of mails.

The French left Puebla on the 16th, and it was rumored that Diaz had captured that city. Maximilian and Marquez had left the capital at the head of four thousand men, and impressions prevailed that they were either going to the coast or to capitulate with Juarez for an armistice. The communication also says that Maximilian, Marquez, Miramon, Mejia, Castillo, and all their troops were completely defeated near Queretaro on the 16th.

The French transports were arriving daily, and the troops were embarking with activity. Almost all of the men who acted as Maximilian's Ministers are leaving the country. A Mexico city correspondent says Maximilian and Miramon, with their troops, went in the direction of Queretaro on the 14th ult., and thought it probable that a battle would soon be fought.

The probability is, therefore, that the report referred to above of their defeat by Escobedo on the 16th, refers to a late battle, and not to the former engagement at Aguas Calientas. The Liberals were closing in upon the capital, and the commencement of a siege was only a question of a few days. The American Consul at Vera Cruz had protested against the quartering of French troops upon resident Americans, but his communications were apparently ignored.

One American citizen was arrested for refusing to supply quarters when called upon. The protest finally had some effect, however, and the quartering was discontinued. Only one small United States bunboat was in port, the Tahoma. About eight thousand five hundred troops had already embarked for France. Isham Harris, the Tennessee ex-Governor and ex-Confederate, had gone to Havana, where, it is supposed, he is to meet Breckinridge, Mason, Slidell, Benjamin and others.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Chilian Government's Financial Scheme—The Proposed Peace Congress at Washington, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Chilian letters dated at Coquimbo, February 4; Valparaiso, February 2, and Santiago, January 25, have been received. The Government was deliberating on a scheme to raise money, and the English and French Ministers had advised their countrymen to refuse payment of the contributions that are ordered to be forced.

It was highly improbable that any truce with Spain would be entered into by the allies, and the proposition to enforce a loan was confirmatory of reports to that effect. It was well understood that propositions for mediation had been received from Mr. Seward, in which he invites representatives of the belligerent powers to Washington for consultation, and suggests that the President be authorized to appoint some neutral power as umpire for the arrangement of differences respecting international laws and courtesies, without, however, interfering with the terms agreed upon between the interested Powers. The Chilian Government will confer with her allies before accepting the proposition; but it is probable that it will be finally accepted. There appears to be a lack of hearty sympathy between Peru and Chili.

The issue of two million dollars in treasury notes had been authorized by Chili, and it was probable that the sum would be augmented to five millions. The United States steamer Dakota was in port. The Tuscarora had gone to the Feejee Islands to punish the savages for some barbarities on American seamen. The Nyack left for the southern coast on the 1st ultimo.

ST. DOMINGO.

Treaty of Commerce with the United States.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A Havana correspondent states that the text of a treaty of amity between the United States and St. Domingo Governments had been sent to the United States for final ratification, as it had been already accepted and ratified by the Government of General Cabral. There is nothing in the treaty concerning the Bay of Samana.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The New Reconstruction Law.

Official publication is made to-day, through the Department of State, of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, and the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, both of which, it will be recollected, were passed by the two Houses of Congress over the vetoes of the President.

The Present Session of Congress.

The disposition in both Houses of Congress grows stronger to make the present session very brief, and there is some talk of adjourning as early as Friday of this week or Monday of next. The Speaker has announced that he should appoint none of the Standing Committees unless otherwise instructed by the House, except those on elections, rules, and mileage, which would have immediate business to act upon. There is considerable speculation as to the formation of the Committees, but if the course above indicated is pursued, the Speaker will have abundant time as well as abundant material for his purposes. As to the time of reassembling, the opinion is also quite general in favor of meeting again in September or October.

The Finance Committee of the Senate.

The country will regret to hear that Senator Fessenden has announced that he will no longer serve on the Finance Committee of the Senate. The labor of this position has been so great as to seriously affect the Senator's health; nevertheless his retiracy from its chairmanship, though succeeded by so able a man as Senator Sherman, will occasion profound regret among all who valued moderation, integrity, and untiring industry, combined with great ability, in the person of this thorough legislator and statesman.

Reconstruction in Virginia.

Private information received here indicates the rejection of Governor Pierpont's recommendation to adopt the Sherman Reconstruction bill. In the Virginia Legislature resolutions were introduced recommending such a course, and referred to the Commitee on Federal Relations, but the action on them has been decided by caucusing, which resulted unfavorably to the proposition.

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY GOVERNORS.

Commanders for the Five Districts.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President will proceed to execute the new Military Reconstruction bill at once.

He will send to the Senate the following nominations as soon as practicable:—

Commander of the First District, embracing Virginia and North Carolina—Major-General James M. Schofield.

Second District—South Carolina and Georgia—Major-General Daniel E. Sickles.

Third District—Alabama and Florida—Major-General Thomas Jefferson Woods.

Fourth District—Mississippi and Arkansas—Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock.

Fifth District—Louisiana and Texas—Major-General Philip Henry Sheridan.

These will be all confirmed at once by the Senate.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Bank Defalcation Again—The Snow—Lent Services, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Snow fell last night to the depth of six inches.

All of the Catholic and Episcopal churches have service to-day, celebrating the commencement of the Lent season.

It is now ascertained that the entire defalcations in the Mechanics' National Bank since its charter, fifty years ago, amounts to over half a million of dollars.

FROM PITTSBURG TO-DAY.

Sad Affair—The Snow, Rain, and River—Conjugal Infelicity—Business, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, March 6.—A sick man named Thomas Dallas was dangerously hurt yesterday, by being thrown off the city cars by a conductor for having a window open. The conductor was held to answer.

The snow of this morning has turned to a disagreeable cold rain. The water in the river is receding.

Forty divorce cases are before our Courts here. Twenty-four of the applications are made by wives and sixteen by husbands.

Business continues dull.

MARINE DISASTER.

Steamer Andalusia Burned at Sea—Ten Lives Lost—Arrival of the Officers at Charleston, Etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6.—The steamer Manhattan arrived this morning, bringing Captain West and part of the crew and passengers of the steamer Andalusia, from New York for Charleston, which was burned at sea, off Hatteras, on Sunday evening. The fire originated forward of the boiler.

In the confusion, the Purser, Edward North, of Charleston; James McMullen, Third Engineer; Frank Dougherty and Antoine Martin, seamen; Jacob Lockman, of New York, Pilot; Michael Griffin, Porter; Hugh Farmer, Stoker; and four gentlemen passengers, names not yet ascertained, became missing, and are supposed to be lost. The Andalusia and cargo are a total loss. The hose and reel intended as a present from the New York firemen to the Columbia firemen was on board.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Stocks excited and fluctuating, and now somewhat stronger. Chicago and Rock Island, 93⅛; Reading, 100⅞; Canton Company, 44; Erie Railroad, 52¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 115½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92½; Michigan Central, 106⅛; do. Southern, 70⅞; New York Central, 109¾; Illinois Central, 115; Western Union Telegraph Company, 40⅜; Cumberland preferred, 25; Virginia 6s, 55@58; Missouri 6s, 90@92¾; Five-twenties coupons of 1862, 109⅜; do. 1864, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; New Issue, 106¾; Ten-forties, 97⅛; Seven-thirties, 105⅞@106¼. Money at 6@7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 8⅞ at sight. 9. Gold 135¾.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton dull and declining, at 31c. Flour steady; sales of 7000 barrels and unchanged; Southern, 300 barrels, unchanged. Wheat quiet and dull. Corn dull and unchanged. Beef steady at $22·31@22·37½. Lard dull. Whisky quiet and steady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 6, 1867.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were inactive and lower. June 7·30s sold at 105½, a slight decline; 106¼ was bid for July '65 5-20s; 109 for '62 5-20s; 105¾ for August 7·30s; and 99¾ for 10-40s.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 50⅛@50⅜, no change; Catawissa preferred at 29½, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56¼ for Minehill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 54¼ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 12½, no change; 20 was bid Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 26 for Girard College; and 65 for Tenth and Eleventh.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices; Manufacturers' sold at 32½; 109 was bid for Sixth National; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 32 for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 61 for Commonwealth; 95 for Western; and 44 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30¾, a slight advance, and Lehigh Navigation at 52, no change. 14 was bid for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal; and 18 for Schuylkill Navigation common.

In the Money market there is no material change to notice. Funds are plenty at 5 per cent. on call on Government loans, and at 6 per cent. on first class collateral. Prime bills are discounted at 7 to 6 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 136½; 11 A.M., 135⅝; 12 M., 135⅝; 1 P. M., 135⅝, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—There is no change in the rate of money on call, but there is more scrutiny as to collaterals and borrowers. Upon Governments money is had at 5@6, and upon mixed collaterals 6@7 per cent., with little doing among brokers at less than 7. Commercial paper is not ready of sale unless of the highest character. Ordinary paper sells at full legal rates, and names not widely known at high prices.

By involuntary sections of the Bankrupt act, power is given to a creditor, for very slight cause, to throw a debtor into the Bankrupt Court, and cause his property and assets to pass into the hands of a receiver. This will contract the credit system, and tend to lower prices; for it makes cornering and monopolizing dangerous undertakings, if based on credit, as they almost always are.

Exchange is again a shade lower. The decline in rates has brought out rather more buyers, but the supply of bills predominates over the demand. We quote London prime bankers', 60 days, 108@108¼; London prime bankers', sight, 108⅝@⅞; London prime commercial, 107¾@107⅞; Paris bankers', long, 5·20@5·18¾; Paris bankers', short, 5·17½@5·16¼; Antwerp, 5·22½@5·21¼; Swiss, 5·22½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, New	101¼	100 sh Read R	b30. 50¼

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 U S 7-30's	103½	100 sh Hest'ville	s30.	12⅝
$1700 City 6s, Old, r	96⅝	24 sh Manuf'r Nat Bk	s30	32½
$2400 Mr Cl B Loan	92	100 sh Read R	s30.	50⅜
$20000 Susq Bds	63¼	100	do.	50⅝
100 sh Cata Pf	29½	100	do	s30. 50⅝
100 do	29⅝	100	do	s10wn. 50¼
100 sh Sch N Pf	b30. 30¼	200	do	s. b30. 50⅜
70 sh Leh N stk	s. 53	100	do	s10wn. 50⅜
10 do	53	30	do	c. 50⅜
200 sh C & Am R	scr. 71¾	100	do	s30wn. 50½
129 sh Penna R	s. 56			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 135⅜@135¾; Silver ¼s and ⅛s, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17¼; do., July, 1864, 16⅜ do., August, 1864, 16¼; do., October, 1864, 15¼; do., December, 1864, 14¼; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.—The depression which has characterized the market for some time past still continues, but prices remain without quotable change. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase very sparingly. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $8@8·75; extras at $9@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $11·50@13·50; and fancy brands at $14·50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $7@7·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The market is nearly bare of prime Wheat, and this is the only description for which there is much inquiry. Sales of 700 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3; Southern do. at $3@3·15; and white at $3·15@3·35. Rye ranges from $1·30 to $1·35 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 98c., in store and from the cars, and $1 afloat. Oats are in good request. Sales of 800 bushels at 62c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, and 300 bushels old sold at $7·75. Timothy may be quoted at $4·00@5·75. Flaxseed is selling at $3·20@3·25.

A sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was made at $35 ₱ ton.

Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the contraband article, which sells at 80c.@$1·40.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....40 | 2 P. M.....40

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Ella, Foote, Port Spain, Trinidad, J. Mason & Co.
Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, Cardenas, do.
Schr Alba, Smith, New Orleans, D. S. Stetsen & Co.
Schr P. Leary, Gullis, Matanzas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Lucy D, Higgins, Portland, Wannemacher & Maxfield.
Schr Paugusset, Waples, Boston, J. F. Justus.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque American Lloyds, Park, 15 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr Caroline, McClintock, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr George Twibell, Miller, from Baltimore with coal to captain.

BELOW.

Barque Frank Lovett, from Bermuda.
Brig Brilliant, from ——.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Maria Miles, Hansen, for Philadelphia, to load for Hamburg, sailed from New Bedford 3d inst.
Schr Vrale, Mason, from Turks Island for Philadelphia, at Fortress Monroe yesterday.
Schr Dirigo, Baker, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 3d inst.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Frances, Symmes, hence, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 6.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.
Steamship Cella, from London.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Delaware Cross Ledge Light Vessel will be replaced on her station on or about the 7th inst.
Buoys Nos. 2 and 3, at Absecom Inlet, N. J., have been replaced.
March 6, 1867.

The Lighthouse Board has given notice that the upper and lower Cedar Point Light Vessels will resume their stations in the Potomac river on the 10th inst., from which they were removed at the beginning of the winter season. They will continue till cold weather.
Washington, March 1, 1867.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Arrived, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, from Aspinwall.
Steamship Saratoga, Kling, from Richmond.
Steamship San Jacinto, Aikins, from Savannah.
Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, from Washington.
Schr Annie Bell, Prindle, from Ponce.
Schr Enterprise, Coombs, from Cornwallis.
Cleared, steamships Java, Moodie, Liverpool; Alabama, Deaken, Vera Cruz; Nightingale, Breaker, New Orleans; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah; ship Eddystone, Williams, Savannah; barques Newcastle, Armstrong, Liverpool; King Bird, Davis, Marseilles; Alexander, Thompson, Turks Island; Alpha, Woodman, Demerara; schrs Navigator, Perry, Granada; Ocean Queen, Jones, Antigua.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Philadelphians at the Capital.

There are many Philadelphia politicians here, and the expected early adjournment of Congress makes them particularly anxious about the disposal of certain Federal offices in and about Philadelphia.

Second Internal Revenue District.

James Freeborn and William McMichael are urged for the Assessorship of the Second District. Both of these gentlemen are radical Republicans, and are supposed to be backed up by Senator Cameron's friends.

Fourth Internal Revenue District.

It is understood that Alfred Adolph will be nominated for Collector of the Fourth District.

No Philadelphia appointments have been sent into the Senate to-day.

The Senate Finance Committee.

The cause of Mr. Fessenden's declination to serve further on the Senate Committee of Finance is his feeble health. It is probable that a Committee on Appropriations will be created in the Senate to relieve the Finance Committee of some of its labor, in which case Mr. Fessenden may consent to serve.

The Tariff Bill and the Proposed Recess.

An ineffectual attempt was made in the House to-day to bring up the Tariff bill, and get it referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and the House adjourned over until to-morrow, that the work of the session might be blocked out in caucus to-night. The opinion prevails that the caucus will decide in favor of a recess until October.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Mr. Ramsey presented a petition for the improvement of the Minnesota river.

Mr. Harlan presented a petition for an appropriation for the erection of a Post Office at Keokuk. Ordered to lie upon the table until the committees were formed.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of Brigadier-General Simpson on the Pacific Railroad and its branches. Adopted.

Mr. Sherman called up a resolution just announced from the House for the appointment of a joint resolution to revive and continue the joint Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Anthony introduced a resolution to add to the standing committees of the Senate a Committee on Appropriations, to consist of seven members. Areed to.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the journal of yesterday having been dispensed with, Mr. Stevens presented, as a question of privilege, the credentials of Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah, who thereupon took the oath prescribed by law.

The Rev. Mr. Boynton, Chapiain of the House, also took the oath of office.

The first business in order was the motion to suspend the rules pending at the adjournment yesterday, in order to permit Mr. Price (Iowa) to introduce a bill amendatory of the national currency law. The bill prohibits banking associations from withdrawing, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of their capital, and from making dividends greater than their net profits. Mr. Price proposing to have the bill referred to a select committee, composed of such of the members of the late Committee of Banking and Currency as are members of the present House.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) said he was one of that number, and that the propesition was to refer the bill to a committee of resuscitation. He preferred, if this was an urgent case, that it should have immediate action, and, with the consent of the gentleman from Iowa, he would move to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) deemed the proposition unusual and unprecedented, and said he would move to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, when appointed.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and therefore the bill was not introduced.

Mr. Thomas (Md.) presented the petition of J. J Stewart, contesting the seat of Mr. Phelps, of Maryland. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular order of business, to call on the States for resolutions. Under the call, resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make personal inquiry into the seizures of champagne wines, made by the New York Custom House in 1856, referred to in the recent report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and cause all such prosecutions to be discontinued, if in his opinion the shippers and importers have not been guilty of wilful neglect or intent to defraud the revenue.

After a brief discussion between Messrs. Banks and Hulburd, the resolution went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Hubbard (N. Y.), directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement showing what number of Collectors of Customs, Naval Officers, Surveyors, Inspectors of Customs, aids to the Revenue and other Officers, have been removed since the 3d of March, 1865, the increase of salaries paid to their successors, etc. Adopted.

By Mr. Ward (Ky.) reciting the statement made by an ex-member of the Cabinet (Mr. Blair), in a public speech at Baltimore, that the testimony given in behalf of the Government in the assassination trials was suborned, and that Mrs. Surratt was convicted and executed without any evidence of her guilt, and directing the appointment of a select committee to examine thoroughly into such charge, and report thereon, and to sit during the recess.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 6.—Mr. Schall called up the act incorporating the city of Allentown. Passed.

Mr. Ridgway read an act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, stating at the same time that he was not committed in favor of the project, but merely read the act to oblige parties who had forwarded it to Harrisburg.

Mr. Connell read an act authorizing the increase of the capital stock of the Connecting Railroad.

Mr. McConaughy, an act requiring notices of application for legislation to be made.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported the Philadelphia Sunday travel bill with a negative recommendation. This does not destroy the bill, which will come before the Senate for final disposition, but he merely expressed the views of the majority of the Committee on Vice and Immorality on the subject.

Mr. Worthington called up an act for the promotion of medical science, and to prevent traffic in human bodies in Philadelphia and Allegheny, which was passed.

An act to authorize any nine persons to construct railroads in any part of Pennsylvania was considered and discussed at length.

Mr. McConaughy called up an act incorporating the National Homestead of Pittsburg, which was passed.

House of Representatives.

A supplement to the mechanics' lien law, authorizing liens to be issued for improvements upon buildings as well as upon the original construction, was discussed and passed.

The repairs and improvements must amount in value to over $20.

An act confirming the title of William T. Hughes to certain real estate was passed.

An act authorizing the appropriation of ground for public purposes on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, was passed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Cotton dull at 31c. for Middling uplands. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio at 13¾@14c., in gold, for prime to choice. Flour dull; superfine City Mills, $10; Northwestern superfine, $9·95; Brazil brands, $14·50@14·75. Wheat—choice winter at $3·25@3·30; fair winter at $3·12. Corn—supply light; mixed white, 98c.; good to prime, $1·02; yellow $1. Oats at 58 cents. Sugar steady at 10¾@10¾ for fair to good refining. Chicago Mess Pork at $22; new Mess at 9.

THE FRENCH ARMY

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Session.

From the Times.

It is the old story. A session begun lazily winds up with the speed of a high-pressure engine. Time wasted at the start is at the end made up by stopping the Capitol clock and expunging Sunday from the calendar. At first, all talk—at last, all work; the record of a three months' session showing a larger aggregate of results than eight days ago seemed possible. The work may not be of the best; the results may not be wholly satisfactory; but they more than suffice to vindicate the session from the imputation of barrenness.

The settlement of the reconstruction question would alone invest it with importance. The mode of settlement is not as we would have it. It conflicts with preconceived notions of republicanism, and awakens a painful, anxious interest in the future of the South. But, rough though it be—harsh and despotic as it undeniably is—it is preferable to prolonged uncertainty or delay. Even radical reconstruction, with military government as its initiatory process and universal negro suffrage as its inevitable object, is better than the indefinite exclusion of ten States, or the absence of specific declarations touching their reorganization. Congress has fixed its policy, and, with the President's help, must work it out. From this responsibility there can be no escape.

The work must go forward from this day, on the basis constructed; and the wisdom or folly of the policy will be determined by its fruit. How it shall operate upon the South—whether as an irritant, necessitating the vigorous exercise of the military power, or as a stimulant, producing the healthy counteraction which shall render military authority unnecessary—depends upon the South itself. It may resist and suffer, or it may submit and regain peace and prosperity. Congress has acted intelligibly, and in a certain sense thoroughly according to the judgment of a majority; and though the Southern people may lose, they cannot possibly profit, by failing to comply with the terms prescribed.

The currency question remains essentially unchanged. Thanks to the firmness of the Senate, we have been spared the curse of increased inflation, for a time at least. Instead of an additional hundred millions of greenbacks, and the withdrawal of the Secretary's power to contract, as at one period seemed imminent, we shall have fifty millions of three per cent. certificates, which will not pass into circulation, and the limited authority vested in the Secretary continues. For this happy turn of affairs, the country is indebted more to accident than to any settled purpose of Congress. As between the principle of inflation, tending to national bankruptcy, and the principle of contraction, tending to specie payments and national solvency, no decision has been arrived at. The Senate restrains the House, and the House—for the moment outwitted—has the will and strength to hold in check the Senate.

The same fortuitous conflict has delivered us temporarily from the bondage of the prohibitionists. The general Tariff bill, framed on no other principle than that of plundering the community for the benefit of combined interests, fell to the ground, mainly for lack of time; and in its place Congress has enacted a bill for the special benefit of the woollen interests. They are the interests which, more than others, might best dispense with high duties; but the West having taken them under its care, they are licensed to wax fat at the expense of consumers, while other interests are left out in the cold. The dilemma will call forth exultation rather than commiseration. But we fear the deliverance is destined to be of brief duration. The monopolists are insatiate, and the Thirty-ninth Congress has affirmed no policy to stay their greed. The only hope of attaining the definite adjustment of the question lies in its systematic and intelligent revision; and hence we trust that the rumor of an intention to appoint a Commission, with a view to report next winter, will prove correct. The business classes crave certainty, moderation, and harmony; and these are qualities that will not be developed until Congress rises superior to the applicants for special favor by whom it is beset.

Let us not, however, be ungrateful. If Congress has come short of its duty in relation to the tariff and the currency—if its action upon these questions has been spasmodic and accidental, affirming no principle and indicating no policy—it has by other measures afforded relief to embarrassed trade and struggling industry. The Bankruptcy bill is a boon not easily overestimated. The difficulties which obstructed its course add to the significance of its enactment, and the trade of the country will be vastly better for it. To the thousands of meritorious but unfortunate traders who have been kept in unhappiness and business slavery by the rapacity of their creditors, it brings relief they have long craved in vain. And the Tax bill is good for what it promises, as well as for what it performs. It lightens the load on many forms of industry, and by its amendment of the income tax confers upon multitudes more immediate benefit than could be produced by any other measure. At the same time, the bill is encouraging and important as an affirmation of the policy of reducing the taxation of the country with all convenient speed. If the Fortieth Congress would serve the people effectually, it will hurry forward the task of cutting down taxation, as begun under the new law.

Probably more might have been accomplished in this direction had Congress strenuously resisted the devices of members for extracting millions from the public chest. "The equalization of bounties" may be a plausible pretext for granting five hundred or a thousand millions; but Congress ought not to ignore two facts—one that more grants mean more debt, and more debt means more taxation; the other, that "the equalization of bounties" is a scheme for enriching agents and lobbyists and speculators, not the soldiers in whose name the measure was urged. Congress has been more amiable and generous than it can afford to be on these points. It has listened to pleas for bounties and compensations, when duty to an over-taxed country required the refusal to vote a single dollar. Schemes are already on the *tapis* that would absorb two thousand millions, and it is necessary to resist them at the outset, and to resist all.

Waging a quiet but uncompromising war with the President, Congress has not only enacted a measure crippling his power of removing and appointing in the civil branches of the Government, but has also tacked to the Army Appropriation bill a clause diminishing his authority as Commander-in-Chief over the General, and otherwise over the army. An opinion prevailed that the latter measure would encounter a pocket veto. The exigencies of the service, however, rendered the loss of the appropriation undesirable, and the President signed the bill under protest.

Among other measures that have become law in defiance of the President's veto is the District of Columbia Suffrage bill, establishing universal negro suffrage at Washington, and the bill admitting Nebraska as a State. Colorado continues excluded by the action of the President.

The subject of impeachment is still undisposed of. The report of the House Judiciary Committee is equivalent to a confession that the advocates of the proceeding have thus far failed to find solid ground. They do not, however, abandon their purpose, and we may consider it certain that what purports to be a solemn, but what is evidently a partisan, investigation will be renewed. The case, as it stands, is not favorable to the impeaching parties. Were the step essential, in the interest of the country and of justice, the facts warranting it would be notorious and aboveboard. The case cannot be very strong when the grounds of it must be sought, in darkness and secret, through the agency of partisan detectives and unscrupulous adventurers.

The New Congress.

From the Tribune.

The Fortieth Congress organized on Monday immediately on the expiration of its predecessor. In the Senate twenty-seven States were represented, making the total number of Senators 54. Of these, 41 may be expected to act on all, or most, of the important questions of reconstruction in conformity with the principles of the Republican party. Senator Van Winkle, of West Virginia, who in the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress frequently vacillated, voting sometimes with, sometimes against, the Republican party, helped last Saturday to carry both the Reconstruction and the Tenure of Office bills over the President's veto. If he adheres to the Republican party, it counts 42 members, a three-fourths majority. Senators Dixon, Norton, Patterson, and Doolittle remained to the end of the Thirty-ninth Congress the steadfast opponents of the Reconstruction policy of the Republican party, and must, therefore, be expected to vote the same way on the important measures which will soon occupy the attention of the Fortieth Congress. As the vote on the Reconstruction bill showed, we may sooner expect one of the Democratic Senators to cast by accident a right vote than these apostate sons of the Republican party. Democracy has only seven representatives, to whom soon one will be added from Maryland. Reinforced by the four Republicans, the Democrats will generally control a dozen votes.

In view of the impeachment of the President, the office of President of the Senate is of special importance. It has been filled by the election of Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, a tried leader of the radical wing of the Republican party, and as such enjoying the confidence of the party to a higher degree than his predecessor, Lafayette S. Foster, who was regarded as a very conservative Republican. Comparing the old and the new Congress, we lose one Senator in Maryland, but we gain, besides the two Senators from the new State of Nebraska, one in California, one in Oregon, and one in Pennsylvania, being a clear gain of four. The harmony of the Republican party will be greater than in the preceding Congress. Of the new Republican Senators, Morton, Cameron, Drake, Conkling, and Morrill will in particular bring a large share of executive and legislative experience and ability into their new offices, and take their rank among the prominent men of their party.

The House has re-elected Schuyler Colfax Speaker and Edward McPherson Clerk. Both Speaker and Clerk have gained the esteem of their friends as well as political opponents to an almost unparalleled degree. Both are uncompromising representatives of the Republican party. As six States have not yet held their elections, the total number of States represented at present is only 21, and the total number of representatives is 163 (not including the vacancy which has been caused by the election of Roscoe Conkling as the Senator from New York). The number of Republicans is 128, and as all of them have been elected as avowed opponents of the policy of the President, we presume they will vote on most or all important questions as a unit. The Democrats number 34, including Noell (Mo.) and Phelps (Md.), who were elected on the Democratic ticket. By allowing them also Thomas E. Stewart, of this city, their number increases to 35, or less than one-fourth of the House. The States which still have to elect members of Congress are likely to send delegations of the following complexion:—

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
California	3	0	New Hampshire	2	
Connecticut	4	0	Rhode Island	2	
Kentucky	1	8	Tennessee	4	4

—or, in all, 17 Republicans and 12 Democrats, increasing the total number of Republicans to 145, and that of the Democrats to 47, still leaving to the Republicans a two-thirds majority. Comparing the XXXIXth with the XLth Congress, our gains and losses are as follows:—

	Gain.	Loss.		Gain.	Loss.
Indiana	0	1	New York	1	0
Maryland	0	1	Ohio	0	1
New Jersey	1	0	Pennsylvania	2	0
Nebraska	1	0			

—showing a gain of five, against a loss of three, or a net gain of two.

Thad. Stevens will take the same rank in the new Congress that he did in the old, and with him all the prominent members of the XXXIXth Congress have been re-elected. Intellectually, the Republican party will gain in strength by the addition of such new members as Generals Butler and Logan, and Mr. Covode. The election, on the other hand, of men like Fernando Wood and John Morrissey is likely to add to the disorganization of the Democratic party. There is none among either the old or new members of that party who will generally be accepted as a leader.

The prospects of the XLth Congress are in every respect brighter than those of the XXXIXth; and if we take into consideration that the passage of the Reconstruction bill must secure a large addition to the Republican party from the as yet unreconstructed States, while few or no additions will be made from them to the Democratic party, we look forward to a bright chapter in the history of American Congresses, and, in particular, to the successful execution of a sound policy of Reconstruction.

The Impeachment Question.

From the Herald.

What is the prospect on the impeachment question? Mr. Wilson, of the Judiciary Committee of the House of the retiring Congress, charged with the examination of certain allegations of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against the President of the United States, reported to the House, on Saturday night last, that since January 7 they had been actively prosecuting the task assigned them; that they had examined a large number of witnesses; had collected many documents, etc., but that they had been unable to bring their examination to a close. Not having fully investigated all the charges against the accused, they deem it inexpedient to submit any conclusion beyond the statement that sufficient testimony had been given "to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation." And so the testimony taken was delivered into the hands of the Clerk of the House, subject to a requisition from the new Congress, for the use of such committee thereof "as may be charged with the duty of bringing this investigation to an end, so that the labor expended upon it may not have been in vain."

Thus, then, stands the case. The Committee of the retiring Congress report that sufficient testimony has been obtained "to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation;" and so among the first proceedings of this new Congress will probably be the adoption of a resolution instructing its Judiciary Committee to resume the investigation and push it to a conclusion. When the retiring Committee say that this course is demanded by the evidence obtained, we cannot avoid the inference that President Johnson is in great danger. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, on the other hand, of the Committee, in a minority report, says that he has "carefully examined all the testimony in the case," and that in his opinion it "is without a particle of evidence upon which impeachment could be founded;" but it must be remembered that Mr. Rogers is a believer in all the President's doings, in opposition to and in defiance of Congress, and that his opinion is not likely to have much weight beyond the lines of the President's supporters.

On Saturday the Hon. Ben. Butler delivered at Albany a lecture in which he earnestly urged impeachment as the only remedy for Mr. Johnson. On Monday, while the Democrats in the new Congress were rejoicing over their new accessions of Fernando Wood, James Brooks, and John Morrissey, the Hon. Ben. Butler was holding a quiet little confidential chat with "Old Thad." Stevens. The special topic of this consultation will perhaps appear (after the appointment of the regular committees of the House by the Speaker) in a new impeachment resolution from Mr. Butler, embracing the resumption of the late investigations. Meantime, however, we expect a general message from the President to the two Houses on the state of the country, and in this message, if he will, he may create such a diversion in his favor as to secure a suspension of all these impeachment proceedings. He has, we believe, only to recognize the complete overthrow of his Southern policy, the new obligations which are upon him in seeing the policy and the laws of Congress "faithfully executed," and to declare his purpose in good faith to execute these laws, in order to have the sword of Damocles, which is still hanging over his head, taken down.

From the tone of his veto message on the Reconstruction bill, we are not very sanguine that he will adopt this course. In that message he garnishes his constitutional objections with charges of partisan motives and designs operating with Congress—charges more befitting a stump speech than a state paper. Nor does he disclose in the temper of this message any purpose or inclination to recognize his obligations under this bill if passed over his head. But after his doings in the South upon the pending Constitutional amendment, some explicit assurances in regard to this new law will be necessary for his salvation. Against this law he is as powerless as South Carolina or Wade Hampton. He can no longer make a change in his Cabinet or remove an office-holder without the consent of the Senate. Congress, too, in no mood for further trifling, is on the ground awaiting his decision upon this Reconstruction bill.

What will Mr. Johnson do? The Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, President of the Senate, is as anxious to hear, no doubt, as the anxious leaders of the Democratic party. Fairly beaten at every point, and disarmed, there remains to Mr. Johnson the only alternative of a graceful surrender to Congress or an indignant resignation of his office, if he would escape the last resort of impeachment. A protest like that of Mr. Brooks against this Congress as a rump Congress will be only the folly of that melancholy Chicago pilgrimage over again. The spirit of his late veto, so well calculated to aggravate rather than soften the hostile temper of the South against Congress, will no longer answer. First of all, the case of Mr. Johnson requires his submission gracefully to the sovereign law-making power; and secondly, that faithful execution of the law which will most readily bring back the excluded Rebel States to a graceful submission. Let him meet these requirements in his opening message to this new Congress, and let him next issue a proclamation to the South urging a generous submission to the law, and resumption of the impeachment investigations will be indefinitely postponed. The whole case now hangs upon the President's expected message to Congress upon the state of the country.

Southern Interests.

From the World.

It should afford some consolation to our oppressed fellow-citizens, that the malignity of politicians cannot intercept the bounty of Providence. If the radicals extend their bigoted sway over the South, they have no power to extend over that favored region their bleak climate and niggardly soil. The sunny latitudes of the South exempt its people from much of the toil imposed upon the North by its long, cold winters. Our hay crop, for example, takes up a larger area of land, and in some States amounts to a greater sum total of value, than any other crop. But this is all consumed to subsist through the winter the domestic animals which, in many parts of the South, require comparatively little feeding.

The expense of fuel for warming our dwellings, and the more costly mode of building required for defense against the cold, are heavy burdens which our climate imposes upon us, and from which theirs exempts them. They have another great advantage over us in the nature of their productions. Their cotton crop is light in proportion to its value, in universal demand, and not dependent for a market on the fluctuating harvests of foreign countries. The lightness of this commodity, and the steady demand for it abroad, give Southern agriculture a great advantage over that of the West, rich as the West is in its soil and productions. Every other section of the Union, as compared with the South, is like a handicapped horse in a race. If the South is now a little behind, industry and a few good seasons will bring her abreast, and, if the negro experiment works well, put her ahead.

Even the abolition of slavery is by no means the drawback it might at first sight seem. If we simply reckon the estimated money value of the slaves emancipated, and regard it as so much property destroyed, the amount indeed seems enormous. But this mode of viewing it is very fallacious. Plantation hands were selling, just previous to the war, for one thousand dollars. The interest on this sum is seventy dollars, which, with the slave's board and clothing, and the risk (estimated by insurance rates) of his death, was an annual expense that may be regarded in the light of wages. When we consider that this negro's children had to be supported during childhood, and himself in sickness and old age, and assign an average share of this expense to the annual account, we shall make up a pretty formidable rate of annual wages under the old system. Now the loss by emancipation is simply the difference between this sum and the wages actually paid at present. Instead of wiping out four billions of property "at one fell swoop" (which, if we look only at the *transferable* value, is perhaps true), the only real loss to the planter who works his estate, is merely the annual difference between what he now pays as wages, and the average annual cost of his slaves previous to emancipation. This loss is more than counterbalanced for the present (and probably will be for many years to come) by the enhanced price of cotton, the planter getting as much for one bale as he used to receive for two or three. It is probable that cotton will never sink back to the old rates. The increase in wages will make a permanent addition to the price, and in that case, emancipation will entail on the planters (as a collective community) no loss whatever, but only on the consumers of cotton.

Passing to more transient considerations, we still discover reasons why the South ought not to be despondent under political oppression. The two sad, heavy years which have passed since the close of the war are not types of the years that are to follow. The war was not ended till near the close of the spring months, when it was too late to begin agricultural operations for the season with reference to the change, and everything was in such a state of unhingement and prostration that little could have been done that year anyway. Last year was also unfortunate, although the negroes had learned that freedom was not exactly synonymous with idleness, and had become partially cured of their freaks of vagrancy. Drowning rains early in the season, and withering drought afterwards, destroyed the hopes of the husbandman in large portions of several of the States. Much of the cotton seed, which had been kept for years, did not germinate; worn-out implements, which the planters had no means to replace, were an impediment to cultivation; and the immense consumption of cattle and horses by the war left a deficiency in draught animals which had not been supplied. There is good reason to hope that all these evils will be escaped this year. Such drowning in spring and droughts in summer are unusual, and not likely to occur again until after a long interval. The two years which have elapsed since the war have matured every two-year-old colt into a horse, every growing steer and heifer into an ox or cow, so that the lack of animals will be measurably supplied. There is plenty of fresh cotton seed of last year's growth, and the proceeds of last year's crop will enable the planters to procure needed tools and implements. The negroes have had an additional year of training in their new condition, and, it is to be hoped, have made some progress towards habits of self-imposed industry. We think, therefore, that the South will thrive this year, as a business community, as they have not before since the beginning of the war, and that every future year will bring additional prosperity.

If the Northern Republicans were actuated even by a motive so creditable as enlightened selfishness, they would try to advance the South, instead of ignobly obstructing it. The prosperity of that section will, in many ways, increase our own. In proportion to its growing wealth, it will more and more divide with us the burden of the public debt. The exportation of its great staple, when revived to its old dimensions, will be the most convenient means of redressing our foreign exchanges, and will enable us to resume specie payments without danger of a drain of gold to Europe. It will create in the South the same steady market for Western agriculture which the cotton planters enjoy in Europe for their staple, and thus cut up by the roots one of the favorite arguments for a protective tariff.

If there was ever a time when the South needed to have consoling words spoken to her, it is now, and the only solid ground of encouragement which we can discover, is the bounty which Heaven will bestow regardless of spiteful politicians.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remark.

Dr. Wm. Wright.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your Tar Syrup, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved. PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864. MARY CALDWELL, 1022 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's Tar Syrup, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me. PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864. Respectfully yours, THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. W. Wright.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them, when I was persuaded to try your TAR SYRUP, which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864. E. E. THOMAS, 136 S. 8th Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle. PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S, No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES GIRARD ROW.

WILL REMOVE TO THIS LOCATION

As soon as the extensive alterations now making will allow.

His stock of

WHITE GOODS, LACE VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

Is offered at prices to insure its being closed out at

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 2m

CARPETINGS

CLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS, Etc.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATS,

And a full assortment of

FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS, Etc. Etc.,

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

AGENTS FOR

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rpstm

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets,

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JUST LANDED,

ENGLISH CARPETINGS

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY, and

INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

GEORGE W. HILL,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers 2 13 wfm3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,

Will open this morning, from the great Auction Sale, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·12, and $1·25; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 40, 45, and 50c.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at only $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Williamsville Muslin, 28c; Table Linens, 40c. to $1·50.; Blankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 87c.; Red Check Matting, 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET,

JOBBER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

KEITH & PICKETT

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE, AND MACHINERY OILS.

Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.

No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenu

1 30 wfm2m

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York daily weeklies, etc. 7 2

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.

ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests,
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuthzm
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 2 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smwtu

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS, this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other projection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street.

City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,

(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.!

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 193m

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

9 12 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 3 29

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

A NATIONAL RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.—A convention, the object of which is to secure a national recognition of the being and providence of God, of the authority of Jesus Christ, and the supremacy of the Bible in civil affairs, met last evening at the church corner of Eleventh and Wood streets.

After prayer by the Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, Judge Strong was called to the chair. The proceedings were then commenced by an opening speech by the chairman; in which he said that the organic laws of all European countries acknowledge the existence of a God, while the Constitution of the United States does not. The present is a time, he thought, eminently fitting for the Christian people of the country to lay the matter before the lawmakers, after a war in which the hand of the Deity had been so plainly visible, and at a time when organic law is undergoing change.

The Rev. T. P. Stevenson was chosen for Secretary.

A business committee of five was then appointed, to whom the subject of preparing resolutions was confided. It consists of Rev. Drs. Cooper, Kennedy, and Smiley, and Judge Agnew and Mr. Alexander. Letters were now read by the Secretary, received from a number of gentlemen who had been invited to attend the Convention and participate in the proceedings; among them General Howard, Drs. Eddy, of Boston; Vincent, of Pennsylvania; and Vinton, of New York. All of them regretted their inability to attend, and expressed their sympathy with the objects of the Convention.

Senator B. A. Browne, of Harrisburg, spoke in favor of the proposed change of the Constitution, and proposed the following as the form of the amendment:—"We, the people of the United States (humbly recognizing Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government; the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among nations, and His revealed will as our paramount authority in order to constitute a Christian government) to form a more perfect Union," etc., the words in parentheses to constitute the addition to the instrument.

Several other gentlemen delivered addresses in favor of the proposed change.

The Convention adjourned to meet this morning at the same place.

The proceedings of to-day's meeting will be found in another column.

ANTI-LIQUOR MOVEMENT.—A meeting of the Anti-Liquor League was held last evening, at the hall corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. The meeting was opened by a statement being made by the President in reference to the objects aimed at by the League. In the course of his remarks he said that inducements were held out for licenses by certain officials, who obtain $2·50 and other amounts as their fee. During the evening other addresses were made by which it was shown that much permanent evil is resulting daily from the rapid increase of taverns in our city. A similar meeting will be held next week, when further action will be taken in reference to the matter under discussion.

THE FENIANS.—Last evening the Fenians had a large mass meeting at the Assembly Buildings. A company of the so-called Irish republican army was present at the meeting. General O'Neil addressed the meeting at some length on the prospects of the Fenians in this country and in Ireland. He said in the course of his speech that they ought to have had an army of two hundred thousand men when they invaded Canada, and that it was owing to dissensions among themselves that they were defeated. At the close of General O'Neil's speech the meeting was addressed by Mr. Gibbons.

GROCERS' PROTECTIVE UNION.—A large meeting of the retail grocers was held last evening in Diligent Hall, corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. Thomas Fair was called to the chair, and James Stokes was appointed secretary. During the evening several addresses were made showing the importance of the formation of a "Grocers' Protective Union" for the welfare of the trade at large, and that the early closing movement had met with almost universal approval among members of the fraternity. Another meeting of grocers will be held next week, when matters of great interest will be brought before the body.

A GREAT DEAL OF EXCITEMENT was occasioned by an affecting scene at Fifth and Chesnut street about 2 o'clock yesterday. It appears that the wife of a man had sued him for desertion, and the case was brought up in Court, and the defendant discharged, there being no evidence that he wilfully deserted her, and he was permitted to leave, with the injunction to go home and live with his wife. Both left the court-room, and had proceeded as far as Fifth and Chesnut streets, when the husband desired to go one way and the wife another. The husband was about leaving, when his wife caught hold of and hung on to him. A large crowd collected, but by the arrival of an officer, who arrested the woman—the man in the meantime having run—the excitement was allayed.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—Do not forget tomorrow evening, March 7, all you who desire an evening of enjoyment, for Lady Washington Social Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 11, gives her grand annual festival and musical entertainment. There will be heard and had that which can charm the ear and satisfy the inner man, in abundance. These entertainments in the past have always been successful in their every department. It will take place in the upper saloon of Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets.

NEW UNIFORM.—A summer uniform is to be furnished to the police the coming season. It is to consist of a blue blouse made of thin cloth, with a row of brass buttons down the front, a light-colored linen vest, single-breasted, with brass buttons, and blue cloth pantaloons.

VERDICT.—The jury in the case of Thomas V. Scott, who was found dead on Friday morning, returned a verdict that the said Thomas V. Scott came to his death by violence at the hands of Charles McAleese, on the morning of March 1, 1867, in Baker street, above Spafford. McAleese was committed for trial.

PETROLEUM LICENSES GRANTED.—Ninety-seven dealers in petroleum have procured licenses from the Mayor since the 1st of January, 1867.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

A NEW ORGAN.—Last evening, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on Market street, above Fourth, was crowded, the occasion being the opening of a new organ. A number of eminent artistes from Philadelphia were present and performed. The renditions of the overtures to *William Tell*, by the Messrs. Knauff, and to *William Martha*, by D. D. Wood, were especially admired. The organ contains twenty-eight drawstops; two sets of manuals, each with a compass of twenty-eight notes from C C to G, for the great and swell organs respectively; a set of pedals of full two octaves, from C C C to C; and three "composition pedals," operating upon the stops of the great organ.

The instrument has been constructed with special reference to the church in which it stands, and is enclosed in a handsome case of Gothic, finished in the natural wood, and built from an original and pleasing design. It presents a rich and handsome appearance. The voicing is musical and effective, furnishing considerable fullness and brilliancy in the full organ, while each stop possesses in itself a distinctive character of tone, adapted for solo purposes. The organ possesses more point and variety than many instruments of much larger capacity, and will prove a useful and valuable assistance in the services of public worship.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Kate Lolly is the name of a woman who recently lived in the family of Capt. Scudder, on Mickle st. Kate left there on Saturday, and obtained a situation with another family on the same street. Last evening she visited the store of George Mansfield, purchased six pounds of beef, half a pound of tea, and several other articles, stating that the Captain would pay for them the next day. The Captain happening to pass that way, stopped in and was presented with the bill. He was astonished, nay, astounded. He positively informed Mr. Mansfield he had not authorized the purchase of the articles mentioned. A description of the purchaser was given, and the Captain saw through this little piece of legerdemain immediately. He ordered the arrest of Kate, which was accomplished without much difficulty. The beef was recovered, Kate was accommodated with lodgings at the Station-House, and will have a hearing before the Mayor to-day.

DEAD WOMAN FOUND.—Yesterday morning a colored man came to the Station House and desired the assistance of two officers. He wanted them to accompany him to a house in Kane street, below Division, which he said had been closed, and the occupant invisible since Friday. Officers Gilbert and Hawkins accompanied the man. Arriving at the place they found the doors locked. After bursting open two or three, they discovered an old colored woman lying on the floor, dead. She was upwards of eighty years of age, and it is supposed old age was the cause of her death. She had evidently been dead for some time, as the body was in the last stage of decomposition. The Coroner took charge of it temporarily, but it was subsequently handed over to a colored society, who interred it.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—A course of lectures, under the auspices of the North Baptist Church, Second and Pearl street, has been inaugurated, and the first of the series will be delivered on Thursday evening, March 7, by Rev. D. Henry Miller, of Trenton, N. J. The theme selected is "Love, Courtship, and Marriage." This subject will interest both sexes, and we bespeak for the lecturer an overflowing house.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6 27 | MOON RISES.....sets.
SUN SETS.....5 57 | HIGH WATER.....1 54

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 15
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 16
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 16
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada.	Feb. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 19
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 22
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 28
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Feb. 28
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 2
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada.	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Ottawa	Antwerp	New York	Mar. 23

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 7
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Celia	New York	London	Mar. 9
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Deutschland	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 30
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	April 13
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Mercedita	New York	St. Thomas	Mar. 6
Gen. Barnes	New York	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	New York	Savannah	Mar. 9
Tybee	New York	Galveston	Mar. 9
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 9
San Francisco	New York	Greytown	Mar. 9
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	Mar. 9
Mayflower	Philada.	Washington	Mar. 9
Alexandria	Philada.	Richmond	Mar. 9
Saxon	Philada.	Boston	Mar. 9
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
H. Livingston	New York	Savannah	Mar. 14
Great Republic	Pittsburg	New Orleans	Mar. 14
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran.	Yokohama, etc.	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Annie Augusta, Evans, St. Jago de Cuba, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Brig Village Belle, Grant, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Artist, Price, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr L. K. Ogden, Frame, Washington, do.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, New Bedford, Wannemacher & Maxfield.

Schr J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Angenora, White, 12 days from Sagua, with molasses to J. Baker & Co.

Brig Golden Lead, Lanthorn, from Swan Island, via Norfolk, with guano to Merchant & Co.

Schr John Johnson, McBride, 13 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, 3 days from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Saco, Wilson, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to S. Bolton & Co.

Schr Meta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to Perot, Lea & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Barque American Lloyds, from Matanzas.

A full-rigged foreign and two herm. brigs.—Reported by Mr. Israel Hughes, pilot.

MEMORANDA.

Schr James Young, hence for Boston, before reported ashore at the pitch of Cape Henlopen, was got off by the wreckers on the 2d inst., with the greater portion of her cargo (consisting of corn, oats, etc.) saved, and reached this city yesterday, in tow of tug Tempest.

Ship George Raynes, Batchelder, from Hong Kong, at Valparaiso 2d ult., to load nitrate at Iquique, and wood at Tome, for Philadelphia.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 3d inst.

Barque Union, Marshall, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Cardenas 26th ult.

Brig C. Matthews, Cox, hence for Portsmouth, sailed from Salem 20 inst.

Brig Breeze, Sheey, hence, via Leghorn, at Messina 1st ult.

Brig Kossack, Elliott, for Cardenas and Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 27th ult.

Schr Mersey, Smith, hence, at Helvoet 12th ult.

Schr Margaret, Kennedy, hence, at Richmond 3d instant.

Schr Golden Eagle, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 3d inst.

Schr B. Simmons, Godfrey, from Marblehead, to load for Philadelphia, at Salem 3d inst.

Schrs George Fales, Nickerson, and Dirigo, Baker, from Providence; and Grace Girdler, from Boston, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 3d inst.

Schr Clyde, Gage, hence for Providence, in the outer harbor, Newport, 3d inst.

Schrs C. Fantauzzi, Wooster, from Eastport, and Cabinet, Wardell, from Belfast, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 3d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Fixed Light on East Ironbound Island.*—Also, that two lights are now exhibited from the lighthouse recently erected on Ironbound Island, entrance of Mahone Bay. The lights are two fixed white lights, placed horizontally twenty-five feet apart, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twelve miles. The illuminating apparatus is catroptric, or by reflectors. The lighthouse is a square wooden building, painted white, in lat. 44 26½ N., lon. 64 43 W. of Greenwich. The keeper's residence is in the lighthouse.

Fixed Light on Amet Island.—Also, that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Amet Island, Tatamagouche Bay, Northumberland Strait. The light is a fixed white light, elevated forty feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twelve miles. The illuminating apparatus is catroptric, or by reflectors. The tower is a square wooden building, thirty-two feet high, painted white. It is in lat. 45 50¼ N., lon. 63 19 W. of Greenwich. The keeper's residence is in the lighthouse.

Green Island Light.—Also, that from the first day of October, 1866, the light on Green Island, at the entrance to the Gut of Canso, was changed from a fixed white to a fixed red light.

Egg Island Lighthouse.—Also, that from the first day of October, 1866, the lighthouse on Egg Island, off Ship Harbor, formerly painted white, was painted black and white, in vertical stripes.

By order, W. H. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., February 25, 1867.

Temporary Fixed Light on Gibraltar Mole.—Notice is hereby given that from the first day of February, 1867, a temporary harbor light will be exhibited ninety feet from the extremity of the Mole, at Gibraltar.

The light is a fixed red light.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The present red, white, and green light is discontinued.

Caution.—A wide berth should be given the extremity of the Mole, in consequence of the uncertainty of the set of the tides.

It is dangerous for vessels to attempt to come alongside the Mole, or to anchor under its shelter, in dark nights.

By order of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, February 1, 1867.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO
9 56m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description.
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Reefing, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6 No. 103 JONES Alley.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.

All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead: even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils. LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."
None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it 10 17mwsm

VISITORS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION
will find suitable
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS,
and every article adapted for European travel, at
BROWN'S TRUNK STORE,
FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets
2 19

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General. Until bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 d 10

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson; or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Washington Territory, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weights to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1, thirty million (30,000,000) pounds; on Route No. 2, twenty million (20,000,000) pounds; on Route No. 3, eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—
On Route No. 1 $250,000,
On Route No. 2 $200,000,
On Route No. 3 $100,000,
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota; or at such other point in each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
1 19 d 3 7 Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING OF BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by the advertisement from this office of January 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the seventh day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
2 25 9t ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 15 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools in Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is labelled and marked, Patented February 10, 1863. 1 4 fmwsm rp

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned, disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS
SHINGLES,
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE,
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First, To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second, For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate thereto, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street,

Price. Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and sailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867.

Southern Movements Towards Reconstruction Under the Sherman Bill.

Some of the effects of the Reconstruction bill just passed are already making themselves manifest. The powerful letter of ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, urging immediate organization in accordance with the provisions of the bill, has roused a spirited discussion all over that State. At a meeting held at Atlanta to discuss the Governor's suggestions, resolutions of endorsement were voted down, when the assemblage divided, the minority, approving of he Sherman bill, withdrawing. The majority went on to pass resolutions *counselling quiet submission to the bill*, but characterizing it as harsh and unjust. Other advices from Georgia say that public opinion is divided; but add the very significant fact, that *three-fourths of the papers are in favor of the acceptance of the bill.*

In Virginia Governor Pierpont has heartily espoused the new measure, and is urging the immediate calling of a convention under it by the present Provisional Legislature. Resolutions to this effect are now before committees in both branches of that body.

In Louisiana Provisional Governor Wells endorses the bill, and it is said will himself issue a proclamation for the election of a convention in accordance with its provisions, should the Provisional Legislature of that State fail to pass a bill for that purpose.

In South Carolina there is no doubt that Provisional Governor Orr will take immediate steps for the organization of that State. He has already virtually committed himself in favor of the bill.

In all these States there will be a large class, probably a majority of the white population, that will stand aloof from the movement. This is not to be regretted. They are the incorrigible Rebels, and it will be a long step towards a permanent settlement of the South if these impracticable fanatics can be segregated from the masses of the people. The entire white loyal element of the South, together with the moderate men who wish to see peace and quiet restored to the country, will find themselves allied with the loyal black population, the ruling element in each State. The aristocratic fire-eaters will be left out in the cold. *The unity of the white race will be broken up.* A sound Republican party will be organized in each of the Rebel States. It will be composed of a majority of the whole people. It will obtain control of the State organizations.

It will be the party of power and influence, and will secure the final regeneration of the South. Such men as ex-Governor Brown and Provisional Governor Orr—men who participated in the Rebellion, but who now recognize the great revolution that has swept over the country, and honestly accept it with all its consequences—such men, we say, who identify themselves with this new popular movement at the South, will speedily be relieved from all disabilities by Congress, and allowed to participate in the grand work of reconstruction in whatever capacity the people may see fit to indicate.

This Reconstruction bill breaks down the barriers of Southern aristocracy, and sets free the great democratic forces of society. It completes the work of the war, and secures the fruits of our victories. It points the way to a *permanent*, because a *wise* and *just*, settlement of all our national difficulties.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee.—The country will learn with regret that Hon. William Pitt Fessenden has positively declined continuing longer at the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate. During the entire war Mr. Fessenden presided over that department—the most important of the Government—and by his timely action in creating, and, yet more, in repressing immature action, materially aided the Northern loyal arms. He is a financier of ripe experience and large talent, and his loss will be generally regretted. We understand, however, that the place thus made vacant will be well filled. Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, the second member of the Committee, will succeed to the chairmanship. He is the father of many of the most important measures introduced. His was the plan of funding the national debt which was pressed so steadily last session, and only now abandoned in order that time may bring the debt to such a point as to render such a step feasible. He will be a worthy successor of Mr. Fessenden, and the country has confidence in his honesty and ability.

The Impeachment Reports.—As the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee on the subject of impeachment has not been made public, we can form no judgment of the grounds on which either the majority or the minority reports are based. The six Republican members of the Committee state "that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand further prosecution of the investigation," while the solitary Democratic member declares with equal firmness that "there is not a particle of evidence to sustain the charges." It would seem that the value of the testimony depends, in a great measure, on the way you look at it. The whole question now rests, with the discharge of the Committee by the expiration of its term. Whether the new House will continue the case is a matter for the future to decide.

Confusion Worse Confounded.—The Reconstruction bill is running the ploughshare of division through the Democratic party. Reverdy Johnson, by far the ablest man they had, is now denounced by them almost as much as is Ben. Butler. The New York *World* has been urging the old ruling element of the South to go to work under the bill, lest they be swept from power by a union of the Southern Republicans and the newly enfranchised blacks. In reply to this, the *Age* comes out this morning in a double-leaded leader, heavy with the wisdom of Shakespeare and "Sir Mulberry Hawk in the novel," urging the South "to do nothing, consent to nothing, connive at nothing, which involves a loss of self-respect." Rather indefinite advice truly, but still as good as Shakespeare and "Sir Mulberry Hawk in the novel" could give under the circumstances. We are glad to see that these venerable authorities do *not* advise "resistance." "Passive acquiescence" is the *rôle* suggested by the "Democracy of Pennsylvania."

This is all very good. The work of reconstruction will move right on, and the less the class of men for whom the *Age* speaks have to do with it the better. The old Democratic wreck is broken to pieces in the storm, while the ship of state steadily nears the haven of peace and equal rights.

Repudiation.—The New York *Tribune* is bitter against the Chicago *Tribune* because of an article in the latter declaring that "The principal of no part of the funded debt save the 10-40 five per cent. loan, is specially made payable in gold. As it matures, it ought to be paid in greenbacks. The currency to make these payments could be obtained, if necessary, by a free use of the printing press. Government would then be in a condition to make its own terms."

The *Tribune* characterizes this as "rank repudiation," and pours its vial of wrath on all who are opposed to the immediate contraction of the currency. Losing its temper, it calls all who do not believe specie payment at once feasible "inflationist bummers." While we do not agree with the Chicago *Tribune* in its conclusion, yet we do not feel disposed to tamely accept the name of "bummers" because we think the same as all financial officials, and differently from the editor of our New York neighbor.

Southern Debts.—Judge Duval, of Texas, has decided that the debts due to Northern merchants by Southerners previous to the war are valid, with full interest. It will be remembered that, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, many millions of dollars were then owed, and that a number of Southern traders aided the Rebellion for the express purpose of freeing themselves from their lawful indebtedness. Having failed in their efforts, they are now offering to pay the principal, without the interest for the four years of war. The decision of Judge Duval however, makes both legal; and we hope that those of our citizens who were sought to be defrauded, will now require and receive what is their legal right.

The Length of the Session.—There is some question as to how long Congress will continue its present session. We presume it will wait until the preliminary requirements of the Reconstruction bill are complied with—such as the appointment of military officers for the several Districts into which the South is divided. Probably no new business of importance will be taken up, and an early adjournment may be expected.

The Dunderberg.—A telegram from Washington says that the President has approved he act of Congress directing the Secretary of he Navy to release Mr. Webb from his contract for the construction of the Dunderberg, upon the refunding by that gentleman of the money advanced upon account. As it seems to be pretty well settled that this vessel is of too formidable a character to render it safe to dispose of her to a foreign power, it is probable that the Government will appoint a Board of Appraisers to fix her value and purchase her. We understand Mr. Webb is willing to abide by the decision in this matter of a Board appointed by the Navy Department, and will sell the vessel to the United States upon any equitable terms, although he has an offer still open for her purchase by a European power for the sum of $3,000,000. Fair dealing in the matter is all that Mr. Webb demands, and we are glad that at last there is a disposition at Washington to accord it.—*N. Y. Times.*

AMUSEMENTS.

The Japanese Troupe.—The Academy of Music was crowded last evening, to witness the performances of Risley and Maguire's great Imperial Troupe of Japanese Juggiers, Acrobats, and Magicians. Some idea of the doings of this wonderful body of Eastern athletics may be gathered from the following sketch of one of the feats of the boy "All Right:"—

"A man stretches himself on a table on his back, and puts his legs straight up into the air at right angles with his body. A boy twelve years of age then climbs upon his feet, and lays down on his back, closing his arms, legs, and head up so as to form himself into the shape of a turtle. The man then whirls him around in every conceivable manner, with such rapidity that the eye cannot follow the movements, using only the soles of the naked feet to do it. Then he tosses the boy up in the air, and an attendant places a wooden box, about the size of a soda cracker box, on the feet of the man, and the boy rests upon it, and box and boy are whirled together in a similar manner.

"Then the boy and box come down, a young man climbs upon the upraised feet, and, lying down on his back, raises his feet in turn straight up. The old man pitches the young man up, a box is placed between his feet and the back of the young man; then another box on the young man's feet, and then the little boy climbs up on the top of that, lays down on his back, and puts up his feet. Then the boy rolls over on his side, the box falls from under him, and he falls upon the feet of the young man, who does the same thing in turn, and then, when the boxes are disposed of, the two men and boy tumble apart and strike right side up, like cats, on their feet on the floor."

Chestnut Street Theatre.—*Armadale* will be produced this evening, with Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. Frank Lawler, and the whole company in the cast.

Walnut Street Theatre.—Mr. E. L. Davenport in *St. Mare* and *True to the Core* this evening.

Arch Street Theatre.—The new comedy of *Ours* will be presented to-night, with its fine cast, new scenery, military band, etc.

At the American, Fox's Variety Troupe in a new bill this evening.

Ten-Pins.—A match game of ten-pins will come off at Bird's Bowling Saloon, Nos. 605 and 607 Arch street, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, between Mr. John Hood and a gentleman amatuer.

The Bible for Central Africa.—Rev. Mr. Robb, missionary of the United Presbyterian Church at Old Calabar, has translated the Old Testament into the Efik language; the New Testament had been previously translated by the Rev. Mr. Golding, a brother missionary. The National Bible Society of Scotland has undertaken to have the whole stereotyped, printed, and bound. Great care has been exercised in securing accuracy.

Liberality of a Landlord.—At the recent half-yearly rent audit of the Tadcaster, Ulleskelf, and Scoresby estates, in England, belonging to Lord Londesborough, the tenantry who had suffered from the cattle-plague were reimbursed to the extent of one-half of the actual loss sustained.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Services in the Lecture Room. Entrance on Marshall street. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN may be expected to preach this (Wednesday) evening; Rev. T. M. CUNNINGHAM on Thursday evening; and Rev. Mr. MUTCHMORE, on Friday evening of this week. 1t*

NATIONAL ASYLUM
FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG will leave for the Asylum on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 2 P. M.
He will examine candidates for admission, at No. 123 South SEVENTH St., every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Soldiers receiving transportation can accompany the Chaplain to the institution.
JAY COOKE,
3 5 12 MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 4, 1867.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th inst.
3 5 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to, or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER, President.
2 22 12t

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past three months, payable on and after March 11, 1867.
Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from March 4 to March 11.
3 1 9t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY,
No. 38 Broad Street, New York,
25d February, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT streets, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of March, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Transfer Books closed from the 8th to the 12th of March inclusive.
2 25 mw5t CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS
ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing,"
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing"
Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.
Why "London Hair Color Restorer"
Is so highly esteemed and universally used.
Because—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.
Because—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.
Because—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.
Because—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.
Because—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.
Because—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.
It Does Not Dye the Hair,
But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.
Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6 w1t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CARTS, WAGONS, AND BARROWS.
The annual License due the City will be received, and renewal of the same until April 1st, 1867, at the above office, daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Penalty for neglect of renewal of License three dollars each time any vehicle may be used.
THOMAS M. TRIOL, License Clerk.
3 4 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO.
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
6 13 ws
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement will be held at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. The Address to the Graduates by Professor BIDDLE. The public are invited.
3 6 3t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean.

CHICKERING
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated and long-established instruments are now KNOWN to be the best in America and Europe.
FIFTY-SIX European and American Medals have been awarded the CHICKERING'S.
Over 30,000 Pianos manufactured and sold. Notice the great foreign testimonials for 1866.
NEW ROOMS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, entrance in Art Gallery.
3 5 tuthstf4p W. H. DUTTON.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLANIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 1y7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

STATEMENT
OF THE
CONDITION
OF THE
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK CITY,
On the 31st of December, 1866.

Capital Stock, all paid in, 2000 shares		$1,000,000·00
Amount of Cash deposited in National Bank of the Commonwealth	$12,202·49	
Amount of Cash deposited in Citizens' Bank	20,424·62	
Amount of Cash on hand	3,885·16	
		36,512·18
Premiums in hands of Agents, in course of collection and transmission		438,004·33
Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens		532,180·00
STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.		
United States	484,296·25	
New York State	112,816·75	
Bank Stock	10,185·00	
		577,298·00
Temporary Loans secured by Stocks and Bonds		371,339·60
Amount of Premium Notes at 77 Interest		1,376,351·23
All the other Assets		255,611·89
LIABILITIES.		
Amount of Losses paid during the year		313,802·00
Losses during the year contested		None.
Losses settled, but not yet due, and Losses reported, but not yet known		132,000·00
Dividends declared		68,126·39
INCOME.		
Premiums received		1,424,093·27
Interest received on Investments		189,922·65
Income from other sources		5,123·34
EXPENDITURES.		
Losses paid during the year		313,802·00
Dividends paid during the year		130,836·70
Expenses, including Commissions and Fees to Agents and Officers		105,819·15
Taxes paid by the Company		9,758·40
All other expenses, purchased Policies, Annuities, etc		68,362·14
Return Premiums		979·51

HENRY STOKES, PRESIDENT.
J. L. HALSEY, SECRETARY.

Sworn and subscribed to January 6, 1867, before M. R. MACLAY, Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, by HENRY STOKES, President Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

JAMES P. CARR,
GENERAL AGENT AND ATTORNEY
For the State of Pennsylvania.
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 418 WALNUT Street,
3 6 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING
OF
1867.
FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS.
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

READY MARCH 13,
THE REV MR. SOURBALL'S
EUROPEAN TOUR:
OR, THE RECREATIONS OF A CITY PASTOR.
BY HORACE COPE.
A Series of Humorous Pen and Ink Sketches.
PRICE 75 CENTS.
Address all orders to
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
PUBLISHER,
No. 724 CHESNUT St.,
3 6 ws2t PHILADELPHIA.

L. KNOWLES, W. B. KNOWLES, CHARLES P. PEROT.
L. KNOWLES & CO.,
RECEIVERS OF ALL KINDS OF
FLOUR,
3 6 2t*] No. 1319 MARKET STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.
RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD.
MONTANA TERRITORY.
Credited Production last year, $18,000,000 in Gold.
Actual Production last year, $33,000,000 in Gold.
EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude, legitimacy and unparalleled fairness of the following guaranteed statement of the
Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,
Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna.
Offering greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized.

This Company is founded upon the ownership of 11,950 feet of Gold Lodes (including 900 feet Silver Lodes) in Montana Territory, with perfect titles paid in stock, 7850 feet being situate on Trout Creek, the richest district in the Territory, yielding $150 to the ton assay, opposite New York city, within 20 miles of Helena city.
Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.]
Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.
The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—
1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.
2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.
3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.
4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.
5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5000.
6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.
7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.
SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Where all information will be furnished. 2 27

SILVER-WARE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now offering an elegant assortment of SILVER-WARE, for Bridal and General Presentations.

PLATED-WARE,
TEA SETS, URNS,
WAITERS, TUREENS,
BREAKFAST DISHES,
FRUIT DISHES,
CASTORS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC.,
Of best English and American manufacture.

CUTLERY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
Have on hand a large assortment of Pearl, Ivory Horn, and Rubbie Handle
TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES,
At the lowest cash rates. [2 22amwlmrp

AUCUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
3 4 1f No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
12 28 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

GROCERIES, ETC.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE
From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD
Of our own importation.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

PIONEER SOAP
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No 18 N. WATER Street.

FINE NEW CROP
OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND
JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
814] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 2m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES,
TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
JAMS, JELLIES,
PRESERVES, ETC.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 3rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

W.H. SHOW 111 NTH
GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL..... .....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, | EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, | ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WEIKEL, | S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, | HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 13mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Old Rye Whiskies
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfm4p*

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These three medicines will cure PULMONARY CONSUMPTION frequently in its last stages.

The Pills strike the bile and clear the stomach of the mucus; the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food and creates a good appetite; the Pulmonic Syrup penetrates through the bloodvessels, creates a new circulation, and causes expectoration.

CURED OF A BROKEN BLOODVESSEL.

I, E. T. FRAMBES, residing at No. 411 Vine street, Philadelphia, do hereby certify:—That I had a constant hacking cough, with pain in my shoulders and under my shoulder-blade, my complexion sallow, bowels irregular, sometimes too loose, and other times costive. On the first of May, 1859, I took a walk to Franklin Square, and sat down to get some fresh air; I had not sat there more than five minutes, when, by giving a cough something started, and as near as I can tell, half a gallon of blood gushed out of my mouth. A crowd of excited people gathered around me, and I was taken over to Mr. Bower's drug store, corner of Sixth and Vine streets. They sent for a physician, and I was taken home. I laid there for several days, spitting from a pint to a quart of blood once or twice a day. My mother insisted on sending for Dr. Schenck, which was done, and at that time every haemorrhage was expected to take me off. When Dr. Schenck came and felt my pulse, I felt that I was in a critical way, from his countenance. At once, he had the salt that had been prescribed removed, and forbade my eating any more under any circumstances, as it would irritate my lungs. The first thing that Dr. Schenck did was to give me a large dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; mother rather remonstrated with the Doctor at first; she was afraid that the operation of the pills, and having to move about, would start the bleeding again. He said that was the only chance.

I lay confined to my bed, afraid even to turn my head, for fear I would bleed to death. I took Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup as fast as my stomach would bear it, without any regard to the directions. I kept on bleeding for two days after Dr. Schenck was called, but less in quantity; the third day it came up clotted, then Dr. Schenck gave encouragement. He then gave me a bottle of his (Schenck's) Sea-weed Tonic, as my stomach was so weak; it soon gave me such an appetite that I was in fear all the time of eating too much; and still, withal, after the blood stopped, it left me a distressing cough, and much more than before I broke the bloodvessel. Dr. Schenck told me that it was caused by eating salt. The Pills cleansed my tongue of the scurf and regulated my bowels. The Sea-weed Tonic brought up the tone of my stomach, and I felt as though I was doing well, although my friends all thought I was going into hasty Consumption, as I coughed incessantly. When I went to bed at night, I would roll and cough all night, and towards morning sweat so that my underclothes and the sheets were wringing wet.

My pulse would get very quick and full, and my tongue, although clear of scurf, looked more like a piece of raw beef than anything I can compare it to. I am now a well man. I have no cough, no nightsweats, no bleeding, and have picked up considerably. I think I feel as well as I have for years. I do think that any person afflicted with anything like the Consumption should go or send at once to Dr. Schenck, and let him make his examinations with his Respirometer, and I can assure them, if the lungs are not too far gone, his Pulmonic Syrup is sure to cure.

E. T. FRAMBES.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with Mr. E. T. Frambes, and saw him down, confined to his bed, as we thought, never to get up again, but, to our great surprise, he has been cured, as we believe, by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

REV. LEVI HERR,
ISAAC FRAZER,
WILLIAM H. ASAY,
JACOB GOLDSMITH,
JOSEPH E. WEST.

Patients can consult me professionally at my principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, every Saturday; branch office, No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday; and No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 the half-dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by dealers and druggists everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Agnew, Strong, and Thompson.—The following cases were argued:—
Pennypacker's appeal. Non pros.
Price's appeal and Gordon's appeal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—Henry M. Phillips and John R. Valentine, Esqs. Prosecuting Attorneys.—United States vs. 4 bbls. whisky, horse, wagon, harness. Information of forfeiture. Joseph Brady claimant. Verdict for the United States.

The whisky was not branded according to law, and was found in a wagon. The articles were all seized under the law, and this verdict forfeits them to the United States.

United States vs. four stills, etc. William Duncan claimed on an information of forfeiture. Verdict for the United States.

Charge, distilling without a license.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—A large audience was in attendance this morning, and this bids fair to be the case for some time to come. The seats for spectators are very comfortable, and the ventillation good; and, moreover, the amusement derived from the trial of a great many cases is an attraction to those who are at a loss to know how else to employ their time.

Everybody being comfortably seated, parties, jurors, and attorneys—everybody having "hemmed" and "hawed" by way of introduction, and order and silence being established, the word was given, and the two very learned attorneys began a long argument in a case, a detailed account of which would insult public modesty.

A motion was made to quash a bill of indictment charging William R. Moore with larceny as bailee, and was argued upon the ground that the bill was informal, firstly, in charging that on the 30th day of ist, 1866—no such day being known to the law—the defendant did hold certain city warrants for certain soldiers, the property consequently belonging to those soldiers; secondly, in charging that defendant (the property having subsequently been transferred to one Eugene Sneider) obtained and converted to his own use this property, not in any wise particularizing the property, but leaving the idea still vague and uncertain. This being clearly within a late decision of the Supreme Court, the Court expressed but little doubt that the bill should be quashed, and decided to that effect. Immediately another bill was sent up to the Grand Jury.

William Sempler was charged with the larceny of a copper still-head, valued at $10, the property of Daniel Cosgrove. Mr. Cosgrove kept a little household distillery in South street, and was robbed of this important piece of the machinery, he said, by Sempler. After the hearing before the Alderman, Sempler told Mr. Cosgrove that he could not return the stolen property, because he had disposed of it, but offered to pay $10 if the prosecution was stopped.

Mr. Cosgrove is an infirm old gentleman, suffering very much from rheumatism. He was convicted several days ago of a charge of keeping a tippling house, upon the evidence of Simpler's mother, and he said that the charge was made against him because he intended to prosecute this defendant. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Peirce and Brewster.—The motion lists are still before this Court.

OYER AND TERMINER.—The Over and Terminer session will commence on Monday, March 11, and the cases will be called in the following order:—Commonwealth vs. Gotlieb Williams, Commonwealth vs. Owen Burns, Commonwealth vs. James W. Edmundson, Commonwealth vs. John A. Smith, Commonwealth vs. Henry K. Ellinger.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Agricultural Society was held this morning, President Biddle in the chair.

The President stated that Dr. Kennedy, the Secretary, being unable to attend, the minutes of the previous meeting would not be read. Albert C. Roberts, Samuel Huston, and G. W. Faust were elected members. Stephen B. Potter, Charles Brown, and John Patterson were proposed for membership.

The Committee on Fertilizers presented a memorial which is to be submitted to the Legislature. It states that the manufacture and sale of what are termed artificial manures or fertilizers has increased in the city of Philadelphia until it has become a business of great magnitude.

It goes on to state that as an Inspector has been appointed to inspect bark, beef, pork, etc., to prevent impositions being practised and the perpetrators exposed, the petitioners pray that an inspector of manure may be appointed, as greater frauds can be practiced in its manufacture than in any other article.

The memorial does not ask that every bag or bundle be marked, but only to hold the article liable to inspection at any time.

The committee was continued, and were instructed to endeavor, to the best of their ability, to have the bill, which was presented, read, and approved by the Society, passed.

Dr. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee on Potatoes, presented two specimens, each weighing a pound, and hoped that the gentlemen would give the Committee a call and help develop this interesting subject. All should give it their earnest attention; unless they do, we will be at a loss to have a good article. After the corn crop is exhausted, we depend upon the potato for an article of food. The Committee are making experiments with the potatoes they have received, and are endeavoring to find out the best.

Mr. McGowan stated that the potatoes presented were not marketable. They were cut in half by that gentleman, and were found to be defective, caused by overgrowth.

Dr. Hall stated that Liebig informs us there is a small insect, so small that it is invisible to the eye, which gains access to the potato, and leaves it when it has matured. On its egress it leaves a small hole, and if the potato lies in damp soil, the air, penetrating this hole, will produce rot; but if it is in dry soil, and dug when ripe, the air insinuated will have no effect.

Mr. Eldridge moved that when the Society adjourns it adjourn to meet on the 20th of March, for the purpose of considering the potato question, and that the Committee be instructed to take such measures as they may deem most advisable to secure a full attendance of all persons interested in the potato culture, whether members of the Society or otherwise, and that they shall bring specimens of potatoes as they grew. Adopted.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the potatoes cut by Dr. McGowan be placed in the hands of Dr. Hall for a microscopic inspection, to report at the meeting on the 20th instant. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA STEAMERS, SOUTH—NEW ORLEANS, HAVANA, AND SAVANNAH.—Telegraphic advices to the Southern Mail Steamship Company announce the arrival out of the Star of the Union, Captain Crookley; that she was rapidly discharging cargo, and would sail on her return trip, touching at Havana, on Saturday next. Her freight list is full.

The same despatches announce the sailing of her consort, the Juniata, Captain Hoxie, on the 2d instant. The last passage of this ship was made in six days and ten hours on the home trip, eight days being the regular time-table allowance. She will bring a heavy freight.

The Tonawanda, Captain William Jennings, hence for Savannah, Ga., Sunday, 3d inst., arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock A. M. on Monday. She encountered headwinds during the whole passage, and was detained a considerable length of time at the bar, outside. It may be proper to state here, that tides decrease in volume as we approach the equator and advance in height in the direction of the poles. She, too, was discharging cargo, and was up to leave on Thursday. The Savannese (to coin a word) are on the *qui vive* for the arrival of her consort ship, the Wyoming, for which a heavy freight list is already engaged. This ship made her trial trip yesterday, with satisfactory success.

The Pioneer, now temporarily on the Savannah route, will resume her regular trips to Wilmington, N. C., on her return. She sailed hence on Sunday at 8 A. M.

The Wyoming will require at least ten days before she will be ready to receive a cargo.

The New Orleans steamer, the Tioga, Reanie, Son & Co. promise shall be on the line in less than sixty days.

PETTY POLICE MATTERS.—Frank Risen, a man forty years of age, was arrested yesterday morning, at the New York Depot, on a charge of misdemeanor. He has been in the habit of resorting to the depot for unlawful purposes, and was arrested yesterday, after several months' search by the police. He had a hearing, and was held in $600 bail by Alderman Sinex.

Ellen Coffman, a street perambulator, was arrested at Seventh and Middle streets, at a late hour last evening. After hearing her story Alderman Beitler was so moved by it that he furnished her with board and lodgings gratis for an entire month at Moyamensing.

Mary McCusker, a female bummer, was arrested at No. 905 Christian street, yesterday morning. It appears that she had got into a difficulty with some of her neighbors, and had indulged her angry passions to the extent of assaulting and using a quantity of Billingsgate upon them. Alderman Tittermary committed her to answer the charge of assault and battery.

A boy about twelve years old was arrested in Rodman street last evening, for throwing stones. In indulging in this innocent amusement he broke a window, and came near severely injuring a passer-by. He was held in $300 bail to keep the peace by Alderman Patchell.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THE CITY COMMISSIONERS TO-DAY.—The following licenses to sell liquor were issued by the City Commissioners to-day:—John Reilley, No. 801 Walnut street; Joseph S. Peck, No. 1200 Passyunk road; Gebhart Hemming, No. 1612 Germantown road; Charles Linsenbarth, No. 1617 Germantown road; Michael Schwartz, northeast corner of Third and Gaskill streets; Christopher Kling, southeast corner of South street and Delaware avenue; Samuel Wagner, No. 52 Delaware avenue; Thomas A. Davis, southwest corner of Third and German streets; Robert Sweeny, No. 274 S. Twentieth street; J. J. Roberts, No. 848 S. Front street; Thomas H. Smith, No. 850 Swanson street; Mrs. Phillipene Schlachzer, No. 414 Race street; Christopher Wolf, northwest corner of Front and Moore streets; Mary Hughes, No. 130 Richmond street; William Ulrick, southwest corner of Tenth and Carpenter streets; J. B. Bloodgood, southwest corner of Delaware avenue and Walnut streets; Arthur Nugent, No. 30 South street; Arthur Nugant, No. 731 S. Front street; Barnard Carr, No. 736 Beach street; Charles A. Yeager, No. 110 N. Sixth street; Louis Roesch & Co., No. 313 Walnut street; Henry Flack, No. 1206 S. Fourth street.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At an early hour this morning, as Officer Preston was patrolling his beat on Ridge avenue, above Sixteenth street, he found a man named Henry Smith lying in an insensible condition upon the pavement. He went to him, picked him up, and on examining him found that he had received, from some person unknown, two severe cuts on the head, as if from a club, and also several bruises on other parts of his body. Mr. Smith is a man about fifty-five years of age, and resides in Broad street, above Wallace. He was taken to his home, as soon as he had revived sufficiently, by Officer Evans. It appears that some one had attacked him in the street, and, after knocking him down, had robbed him and left him for dead.

ELECTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held at their office, No. 230 S. Third street, at noon to-day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—President, John A. Wright. Directors—Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, John M. Kennedy, Wistar Morris, Edward C. Knight, S. L. Russell, G. W. Cass, D. R. Davidson, D. E. Small, John D. Roddy, Ashbel Green, A. K. McClure.

STREET FIGHT.—Three men, giving the names of Frank Wilson, George Smith, and William Baker, went to the house of a person who they asserted had done them an injury, at Delaware avenue and Dock street, last evening, and dared a boy to come out and fight them. The father came out and tried to clear them away, when they attacked him, and a free fight ensued, which was broken up by the arrest of all four of the parties concerned. They had a hearing before Alderman Moore, who held them in $400 bail each to answer the charge of fighting.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTION TO OBTAIN A RECOGNITION OF THE DEITY, THE AUTHORITY OF JESUS CHRIST, AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE BIBLE IN CIVIL AFFAIRS, IN THE CONSTITUTION, AND LAWS OF THE COUNTRY.—The Convention convened last evening at 7½ o'clock, an account of which session will be found on one of our inside pages. According to adjournment, the Convention reassembled this morning at 10½ o'clock, in the Second Congregational Church, at which time, because of the inclement weather, the attendance was not large.

In the absence of Judge Strong, the presiding officer, the Rev. E. W. Smiley, pastor of the Church, was called to the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, of New York. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Rev. J. P. Stevenson, and were approved.

Letters were received and read from the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, expressing sympathy with the Convention; and from Rev. Bishop Scott, of Delaware, wishing earnestly the success of the movement to obtain a recognition of the power and authority of the Deity in the existing laws.

The report of the Business Committee was called for, the chairman of which, Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., submitted the following resolutions for discussion, and which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we believe, by a principle not only clearly taught in the Word of God, but corroborated by the teachings of nature and reason, that civil government is an ordinance of God, as the moral government of the universe, and that those occupying official positions in the Government are, in their capacity as civil magistrates, the ministers of God.

Resolved, This being the case it follows, we believe, as legitimate and necessary deductions, that the authority of Jehovah must be regarded as the formal source of all civil power, and consequently be regarded as imposing upon the Government as such, and those who are called to administer it, supreme and paramount obligations.

Resolved, That it belongs to the Great Founder of all civil government to say how and by what means he shall make known His will to man as to the principles which should control him as a member of civil society. The only question for us to consider is, Has the Supreme Ruler given us any expression of His will in regard to this matter—that expression wherever found, whether inscribed on the framework of creation, the structure of man's physical, intellectual, moral, and social constitution, or as set forth in the inspired word, has, and must necessarily have, the force of law.

Resolved, That these principles being indisputably correct, it follows that a people favored like the people of the United States with a written revelation, are bound by the highest conceivable obligations to receive with the most profound reverence and submission any intimation which the infinite Author of that revelation has been pleased to communicate as to the conduct which He requires of them in every relation of life, and, of course, in the important relations which they sustain to Him and each other as members of civil society.

Resolved, If, in this revelation, the Founder of civil society has distinctly made known to us the fact that He has constituted one to be "the Governor among the nations," and "the Prince of the kings of the earth," and "the Head over all things," it is surely the high and imperative duty of all to whom that fact has been made known to recognize Him in the character and position in which He has been thus presented; and as He has made known to us, in His written word, the fact that His character and position belong to the Lord Jesus Christ, such a recognition is unquestionably due from us to Him.

Resolved, That all objections to the principles set forth in the Constitutional amendments we declare, resting upon the prohibition of religious tests in the Constitution, and of the establishment of a national religion, do assume that the nation, as such, should know no God—an assumption which is repudiated by the ablest expounders of the Constitution. For example, Judge Story says, "It is impossible for those who believe in the truth of Christianity as a Divine revelation, to doubt that it is the special duty of governments to foster and encourage it among all the citizens and subjects. Probably at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and of the amendment to it now under consideration (the one prohibiting the making of a law respecting an establishment of religion), the general, if not the universal, sentiment in America was that Christianity ought to receive encouragement from the State so far as such encouragement was not incompatible with the private rights of conscience and the freedom of religious worship. An attempt to level all religious and to make it a matter of State policy to hold all in utter indifference, would have created universal disapprobation if not universal indignation. (Story on the Constitution, pp. 260 and 261.)

The resolutions were taken up *seriatim*, and discussed in that manner, in which discussion Rev. Drs. McIlvaine, Cooper, Stevenson, Hume, Smiley, and some gentlemen of the laity took part.

It was moved that the Convention do adjourn at 1 o'clock P. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., which was adopted.

It was made known that in this afternoon and evening sessions lengthy addresses will be made by Revs. Dr. Smiley, Joseph T. Cooper, and Dr. McIlvaine.

THE SALE OF THE BEAUMONT COLLECTON OF PAINTINGS commenced last evening at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The attendance was large, and many of the paintings brought large prices. Those which were sold at the highest prices were the following:—

A painting about six inches square, and representing "Fruit, with Glass of Champagne," by J. W. Preyer, of Dusseldorf, brought $1000.

"Shepherd, with Flock of Sheep," by Laurent de Beul, $610.

"A Romantic Landscape," by Thomas Cole, $600.

"A Cascade," by Kuwasseg, $500.

"Casper Netscher in his Studio," by Alexander Van Hamme, representing an artist painting on canvas a little girl, who stands by her mother opposite the picture, $450.

"Contemplating the Portrait," by H. Baron, $425.

"Lake Wallenstadt," by F. Rofflien, $420.

"Mountainous Landscape, with Cattle," by the Count de Bylandt, $400.

"Italian Fruit Gatherers," a painting about two inches square, by J. Grund, $400.

"The Combat," by Gustav Sno, $355.

"City of Huy," on the Meuse, by F. Carabain, $355.

"The Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, a Member of the Legion of Honor, etc.," by Eugene Verboeckhoven, of Brussels, $350.

"The First Dancing Lesson," by Henry Dillens, $210.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Mr. James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

2787 shares Bradon Oil Company	Not sold
500 sh. Cow Creek and Stillwell Run Oil Co.	Not sold
1000 shares Monitor Oil Company	1 ct. each
4500 shares Philadelphia National Petroleum	Not sold
4900 sh. Northwestern Oil Company	Not sold
87 sh. Schomacker Piano Forte Company	Not sold
1 share Mercantile Library	Not sold
No. 1437 N. Seventh street, brick dwelling	$3000·00
No. 204 Haines st., Germantown, residence	$2750·00
Farm of about 30 acres, Pennypack road, near Bell's corner	Not sold

STEALING LUMBER.—Willard Smiling, George Leeds, and William Bowers were arrested yesterday afternoon, in Richmond street, above Brown, on a charge of larceny. For some time past these boys had been in the habit of stealing boards and small pieces of scantling from the different lumber yards on Beach street. They were watched, and yesterday were caught in the act of carrying off a quantity of boards. They had a hearing before Alderman Sinex, and were held in $500 bail each to answer the charge of larceny.

STEALING A PAIR OF CHICKENS.—William Monk, whilst taking a stroll through the Farmers' Market, at an early hour this morning, had his attention strongly attracted to a very nicely picked pair of plump-looking fowls. No one, as he thought, observing him, he very adroitly seized upon said fowls and transferred them underneath his coat, without saying a word to anybody. Some one, however, who had seen his little transaction, had him arrested, and spoiled all his anticipations of chicken-pie for his intended dinner. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, at which it transpired that he was a man whom it was dangerous to trust in close proximity to a lot of chickens. He was held in $400 bail to answer.

ROBBING A SHOW-CASE.—Yesterday afternoon William Maris was arrested at Eighth and Market streets on a charge of larceny. It is asserted that the prisoner had broken into a jeweiry case in front of a store on Eighth street, below Arch, and tried to get off with a quantity of the valuables contained therein. His actions were observed by a policeman, and in spite of his efforts to escape, he was arrested. He will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

LIFE INSURANCE is daily gaining ground in the estimation of the public at large. For this reason the more substantial companies are doing an excellent business, and are thus enabled to meet all demands upon them with promptitude. Such is the case with the "Brooklyn Life Insurance Company of New York," of which E. R. Colton, at No. 113 S. Fifth street, is the general agent for Pennsylvania and the southern counties of New Jersey. The paid-up capital of this Company is $150,000, with an accumulation of $500,000; and this year they pay a cash dividend of 40 per cent.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 506 Market street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, March 7, commencing at ten o'clock, a large and desirable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, Balmorals, etc., to which the early attention of the trade is called.

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is unquestionably PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, for the instant relief of all pains, scalds, bruises, etc., and for pains in the stomach and bowels. It is used with encouraging success in sudden attacks of cholera and cholera-morbus. No family should pretend to keep house without it always by them.

HOFF'S MALT CANDY;
Hoff's Malt for the Bath;
Hoff's Malt Extract;
Beverage of Health.
Sold by all Druggists.
See advertisement to-morrow.

FURNITURE SLIPS.—Now is the season for covering furniture with slips; saves furniture, and prevents moths. Linens in great variety, and competent hands to fit slips, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE LABOR OF FOURTEEN HOURS ACCOMPLISHED IN FIVE.—"I prefer Grover & Baker's Machine because it is thorough in everything. I can make an entire dress with the Grover & Baker Machine, every part of it except the sewing on of hooks and eyes, buttons and buttonholes. It used to take me fourteen hours to make a dress handsomely; I can now do it in five."—*Testimony of Mrs. H. N. Farnsworth, No. 4 Carroll Place, New York, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

NO WONDER, so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried, "found wanting," that the invalid loses all faith in specifics. We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of *Watar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

WINDOW SHADES, curtains, cornices, bedding, and upholstery at W. Henry Patten's West-end Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

OPEN AND SHUT!—Congress No. 39 and No. 40 makes as complete a thing as does the weather, puzzling anybody to tell where winter leaves off and spring begins. If it was not for the beautiful display of spring overcoats at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, we might think we were in the depths of winter.

NOW IS THE TIME to get your Upholstery work done. Prices are reduced at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SEE THE AUCTION LACE CURTAINS, truly elegant and very cheap, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FORTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.—It will prove greatly advantageous to gentlemen of taste to purchase their fancy shirts of McIntire & Brother, Varieties, Zephyrs, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

MARRIED.

NICKERSON—OTLEY.—February 2, 1867, by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., Mr. CHARLES W. NICKERSON, of Manayunk, and Miss KATE OTLEY, of the same.

URIAN—MOORE.—On February 25, 1867, by the Rev. Charles A. Maison, Pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, Mr. ADELBERT URIAN, of this city, to Miss DEBBY V. MOORE, of Darby, Delaware county.

DIED.

PHILLIPS.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. MARY PHILLIPS, aged 67 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 622 Richmond street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

SCOTT.—On the 5th instant at 10½ o'clock A. M., JAMES W. SCOTT, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1907 Green street, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock M. (New York and Baltimore papers please copy.)

SKIFFINGTON.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE SKIFFINGTON, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1150 Hancock street, below Girard avenue, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SPIELER.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. CHRISTIANA SPIELER, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, D. Nicolai, No. 924 Gilbert street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on the 5th instant, Mr. JOSEPH WHITE, in the 76th year of his age, formerly of Hatborough, Montgomery county.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1741 N. Tenth street, on Friday, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford.

STEWED FRUITS AND SAUCES, PACKED and lumpy Flour, etc., if passed through the Eureka Sifter, are made as smooth, lively, and light as the most fastidious housekeeper could wish. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DOOR STOPS, FOR PREVENTING DOOR Knobs from striking the walls, of Mahogany, White Enamelled, Plain Wood, Porcelain, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SCALDING HOT SUDS ARE AGITATED into and through the texture of your clothing in using Danner's Patent Washing Maching. This removes most of the dirt without the necessity of rubbing. They are sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
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THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
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An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

	Cabin	Steerage
To Liverpool or Queenstown,	$100	$30.

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc, at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No. 27 BROADWAY.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY, or
THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 317 Walnut street
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60, $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60, and $30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELLS, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.
The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
R. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, HANDSOME AND WELL-FURNISHED
DWELLING,
With fourteen rooms, and side lot, in the TWENTIETH WARD.

A HANDSOME COTTAGE,
Furnished, with one acre of land, near DELANCO, New Jersey.

A LARGE LOT OF GROUND
In the NINETEENTH WARD, peculiarly adapted for a Manufacturing Establishment. Apply to
PREVOST & HERRING,
It No. 223 DOCK Street.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, No. 329 N. DELAWARE Avenue, 70 feet front, 135 feet deep to Water street, with three-story brick Building thereon, together with a Wharf, 75 feet, extending in length 280 feet. Apply to
LEHIGH CRANE IRON CO.,
3 6 wslm No. 350 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SALE—A MODERATE SIZED DWELLING, just finished, with six chambers, bath, water closet, wash basins, etc., in Jefferson street, west of Broad.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 28 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SUBSTANTIALLY built DWELLINGS on North Fifteenth street, above Jefferson, west side. Just completed, and in a desirable neighborhood.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 28 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY situated, within ten miles of the city, containing about twenty acres. The above can be rented for one or two years. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 27 tfrp No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.
Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. [2 24 1m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.—WE HAVE changed our firm name from L. JOHNSON & CO., to MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, the partners remaining the same as heretofore. Our foundry will be known as "The Johnson Type Foundry." Nos. 606-614 SANSOM Street.
THOMAS MACKELLAR,
JOHN F. SMITH,
RICHARD SMITH,
PETER A. JORDAN.
February 5, 1867. 2 6w8t

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

DRUNKENNESS CURED
BY DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address
CHARLES BREMIER,
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MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.
W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
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No. 31 South SIXTH Street,
Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.
Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

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STAGE JEWELS.

I.

The playbills affixed to the door-posts of the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields announced a performance of Mr. Crown's admired comedy of *Sir Courtly Nice; or, It cannot be;* the character of "Sir Courtly"—"a fop over curious in his diet and dress"—to be supported by Mr. Knevit; while the favorite actress—Mrs. Askew—was to appear as "Leonora," "'Lord Belgaard's sister, in love with 'Farewel.'"

"I would it had been a tragedy, for my sake, Sir Geoffrey," said one of two gentlemen—a town mouse and a country mouse—who had stood for some few minutes perusing the bill, "it would have afforded us rarer sport."

"Nay, friend," replied the other, "I care not what the players may call their play. Tragedy or comedy, 'tis all one to me. I cry with them or laugh with them, the rogues, just as they would have me. Yet, methinks, I'd rather be laughing than crying just now. One has not so much cause or reason for merriment in these days. There's nothing like the jesting and the funning, and the roaring merriment that used to be. Things are not as I can remember them. Times are changed, my friend; times are changed. I doubt these players are not the men they were; nor the women neither, for that matter."

"You wrong them, Sir Geoffrey; they are pretty players enough; of much the same pattern and flesh and blood, I fancy, as those who have gone before them. This Knevit, now, is accounted a fellow of parts and promise. He is not a Betterton, I grant you—"

"Nor a Mohun, nor a Hart, I warrant," interposed Sir Geoffrey; "*they* were players indeed. I remember them well, both of them; and, as a young man, have seen them play many times and oft."

"He is somewhat light in the graver parts of tragedy, it may be," pursued the other; "but increase of years will give him weight and dignity. He is but a young man, still he is the most affecting lover on the stage, and a most exquisite fine gentleman. Then he is of very elegant port and handsome person, with a voice of silver—a clear counter-tenor, with a melodious warbling throat and happy elocution. He has played havoc with the women's hearts, this Knevit. There are many tales told about him, Sir Geoffrey, that are common talk and town gossip; yet none the truer on that score, possibly."

"Well, well, let us see the dog. Do with me as thou wilt, Ned."

"He comes of a good stock, moreover. His grandfather fought and bled at Marston Moor, and was held nigh in honor by his master, the royal martyr. Still, if you would rather that we went to Dorset Gardens——"

"No; we'll see this Knevit, Ned. If his grandsire fought for the good cause, it is fit that we should clap hands for the grandson, let him play never so vilely. But, good lack, what times are these, Ned, when a gentleman of family consents to figure on a public stage!"

"We must take the times as we find them, Sir Geoffrey."

"True, Ned, true. But we old fellows can't help looking back at the past; we've but a brief span of life to look forward to, you see, Ned. You'll be doing much the same at my age, though you've many a long year to jog through before you arrive at that. I pray they may be happy years to you, good friend. But you'll count me a gloomy old nut to be talking in this preacher fashion. We'll to dinner at the Three Tuns, and crack a bottle or the best; nay, two bottles, if the drawer can give us a good account of his Burgundy."

"And then, if your humor lasts, Sir Geoffrey, we'll to the theatre, to see pretty Mrs Askew and George Knevit."

"Ay, lad, we'll to the playhouse. Since this troublesome lawsuit of mine has brought me to London, and keeps me here, I must see what I may, and so have wherewithal to amuse them in relating my adventures when I'm safe back among my dear ones at the old house in Wiltshire again. My eldest wench, Mistress Deborah, charged me to keep my eyes open, and take note of the fashions and the new modes in London, and give a good account of the same to her when I got home again. She'll tease me with question upon question as to this and that; she's never tired of listening to news of the town. A shrewd, forward jade, tall of her hands; yet a winning and a good girl too, Ned, with her mother's eyes and her mother's smile, God bless her!"

The country mouse who thus delivered himself was one Sir Geoffrey Lyddal, a Wiltshire baronet, somewhat advanced in years, with whom visits to town were matters of rare occurrence, and who was in London now but for a few days by reason, as he had explained, of certain legal business that he had on hand. His companion, the town mouse, was Mr. Edward Hervey, of the Middle Temple; a young gentleman who set up for being something of a wit—not so much among wits, perhaps, as among Templars—who claimed to be a critic of plays and players, books and poems; took his seat in the pit night after night, with much regularity and gravity, as though he were in some sort a judge upon a bench, about to condemn or to acquit according as the merits or demerits of the case to be brought before him might seem to require; and who, moreover, was inclined to pride himself upon his acquaintance with the town and its doings, its tattle and scandals—being rather a spectator of than a sharer in its malefactions, however. Not that it would have been distasteful to Mr. Hervey to have imputed to him a knowledge of the current naughtiness of the times, derived as much from its inside as from its out, from personal experience as from disinterested contemplation. In Mr. Hervey's day vice was rather gentlemanly than not. And to be always looking on, and never taking part in the proceedings of the world of *ton* and quality, was to be something like the timid speculator, who, incessantly studying and vexing himself concerning the doings in the money market, yet abstains from risking an investment, however insignificant.

II.

Sir Geoffrey expressed his approval of the treatment he received from the host of the Three Tuns in Shandois street. He pronounced the dinner admirable, the Burgundy excellent. He demanded a second bottle, and tendered his thanks to the landlord for his attention.

"Whom have you in the next room, drawer?" he inquired of the waiter. Sir Geoffrey's attention had more than once, during his meal, been arrested by the noise of loud talking and laughing and boisterous revelry proceeding from an adjoining chamber.

"In No. 7, Sir Geoffrey?" said the waiter. "The young Welsh baronet, Sir Owen Price, is entertaining a party of his friends."

"Ay, ay; Sir Owen Price," repeated Mr. Hervey, with a sagacious air.

"A noisy party," continued the waiter; "they'll be breaking heads anon, I fear. They've begun by breaking bottles. The house would be better without such customers—such a mad, roystering set as they are! They scare away honest and peaceable folks with their oaths, and their brawling, and their drunkenness. They'll be doing grave mischief before long. Already they've a long account to pay for smashed glasses and shattered platters. But Sir Owen is a man of property; he must have his will, I suppose; and he pays his way. We can't show such a customer the door."

"He'll mend, man, he'll mend," said Sir Geoffrey, charitably. "We must make allowance for the heat of young blood." And then, the waiter having quitted the room, he demanded of his friend, "Do you know this Sir Owen, Ned?"

"Ay; I've heard tales of him, and seen him at the theatre," Mr. Hervey replied, rather evasively; and he lowered his voice mysteriously as he continued, "'Tis said of him that he is the lover of the Mrs. Askew whom we are to see to-night."

"The jade," said Sir Geoffrey; "will nothing less than a baronet content her ladyship? But it has ever been the same with these players' women. They are true daughters of Moab, as the Puritans often said of them."

"Now, this Mrs. Askew has borne a good repute hitherto; and there is little known against her now for a certainty. She has even been scoffed at for her prudery; and while she has kindled many a flame, is said to have remained ice-cold herself. Such is her friends' account of her. Hall the theatre have been her lovers; yet none could boast that he had been more favored than his fellows. The story of Sir Owen's success may not be true, but set afloat by some rejected suitor in revenge for his own disappointment."

"We'll hope so, Ned. The players have little character to spare. We will not rob this poor creature of her's until the case against her be fully proven. And now let us discharge the reckoning, and move on to the play-house."

The party in No. 7 were also breaking up. Sir Owen Price was calling aloud for coaches or chairs for his friends. As Sir Geoffrey and Mr. Hervey descended the stairs, the Welsh baronet was heard talking angrily.

"If that scoundrel Knevit dares to stand between me and Mrs. Askew, let him look to it! I say, let him look to it! One way or another I'll be even with him, the dog, let who will try to hinder me.

"Well spoken, Owen," said one of his friends.

"Major Moxon's voice," Mr. Hervey whispered to his companion.

"Whom is he threatening?" asked Sir Geoffrey.

"Knevit, the actor. He is Mrs. Askew's playfellow; and is said, if any one has, to have won her love—I know not with what truth. There has been much tattle on the subject. I will tell you more of it anon. There is a story thereanent that is worth relating."

"These players!" Oh, these players!" murmured Sir Geoffrey.

They proceeded on foot to the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and took their seats quietly in the pit.

III.

"Will the King be here to-night, do you think, Ned?" asked Sir Geoffrey, glancing towards the boxes.

"The King! Of what are you thinking, Sir Geoffrey? He never sets foot in a theatre."

"I forgot, I forgot. Times are changed. Perhaps he does well to hide his grim nut-cracker face at Hampton and Kensington, and such outlandish places. The players must speak High Dutch for aim to understand them. Our English tongue is thrown away upon him."

"Hush, hush, Sir Geoffrey," interposed Mr. Hervey, looking over his shoulder apprehensively.

"Nay, man I care not who overhears me. I wish King William no harm. But I can't forget old times. I've seen in those boxes, when Sir William Davenant was manager, his most gracious Majesty King Charles the Second, with his Queen and the Duke and Duchess of York, attended by all the rank and beauty of England—it was a sight worth seeing—with my Lady Castlemain and Mistress Eleanor Gwyn glaring at each other from different sides of the house, as though ready to pull caps or begin a scratching match at a short notice. Ah, Ned, those were times to live in."

Mr. Hervey was possibly a little wearied by the frequency of his friend's references to the past.

"I would we were to have a tragedy in lieu of this comedy," he said again, as he studied his playbill.

"Let us be content, Ned," said Sir Geoffrey; "I warrant the rogues will do their best to please us."

"But the story I promised to tell had reference to the tragedy in which Knevit and Mrs. Askew last appeared. We might have had some repetition of the scene to-night."

"Give me the story, Ned. 'Twill pass the time till the music begins."

"You are aware, Sir Geoffrey, that the players who appear as lovers on the stage do not always bear themselves so tenderly towards each other behind the scenes?"

"Doubtless that is true, Ned."

"Well, last night was performed the late Mr. Otway's beautiful tragedy of *Venice Preserved*, than which, I think, a finer work does not exist in the drama of the country. Shakespeare has not its equal in pathetic beauty and elegance of diction; he is content with a vulgar delineation of the passions. Well, Knevit was the 'Jaffier;' Mrs. Askew the 'Belvidera.' But they played together less happily than usual. There seemed some want of agreement between them. The lady's warmth sprang rather from her anger than her love. She glared resentfully when she should have gazed tenderly; a baleful fury stood in her eyes when they should have been streaming with tears. And 'Jaffier' seemed rather to mock her sorrows than to pity them; at least so the spectators judged the performance. We arrived at the fifth act; and when, after she had said, 'Bequeath me something—but one kiss at parting,' the lovers ran to each other's arms, 'Belvidera' was seen to fairly *bite* her lord upon the cheek in lieu of *kissing* him! 'Jaffier' could scarcely finish his part, he smarted so with the pain."

Sir Geoffrey laughed heartily at this narrative.

"The dog must have vexed her sorely, I doubt not. Very likely he deserved all she gave him. Though to bite a man's cheek, the vixen! It might have been a serious matter. A lovers' quarrel, I suppose; but it was sadly out of place in Mr. Otway's tragedy. I know the play. I saw Betterton and Mrs. Barry in it, years ago. And I cried like a child, I remember."

At the back of the play-house, behind the scenes, dimly lighted by tallow candles, amidst much litter of theatrical properties and stage garniture, two of the players were engaged in an earnest and somewhat angry conversation. The one was Mrs. Margaret Askew—splendidly dressed in a pink satin train—the "Leonora" of Mr. Crown's comedy—the other was Mr. George Knevit, the "Sir Courtly Nice" of the evening.

The lady was very handsome, though her beauty was rather of a haggard kind. In spite of her rouge, there was a hollow look about her wonderful black eyes. Her complexion—naturally dark, even to swarthiness—was much aided and brightened by the candle-light of the theatre. She was still quite young, notwithstanding the rather deep lines upon her face; and, famed for her personal charms and her skill as an actress, was a favorite toast among the gallants of the day. At the present, however, she was hardly looking her best. She could smile most bewitchingly when she chose; but she was not smiling now. She was, indeed, very angry. Her forehead was clouded, and she had been biting her red lips until they were wet with blood.

Knevit was superb in "Sir Courtly's" dress. His Antinous pronte looked out from a profuse blonde periwig that reached to his waist. The streaming curls on one side were tossed over his shoulder, after the fashion Kneller's portraits of the men of his time has made famous. His coat was of rich green velvet, with broad gold-lace edging, and shoulder-knots of scarlet satin ribbon. His long waistcoat was of white brocade; his stockings, with embroidered clocks, were scarlet, as were the high heels of his Spanish leather shoes His long lace neckerchief was worn in the studious unstudied fashion that had come in vogue since the battle of Steinkirk. A gold-hilted sword, a tall tasselled cane, and a beaver hat, thickly fringed with feathers and thrust beneath his arm, completed the costume of the magnificent fop he was to represent in the comedy.

"You've no heart, George Knevit," said Mrs. Askew passionately.

"Quite true," he answered, with a sort of gay scorn. "Still, I had one once; as good a heart for ordinary wear as a man need have. I must make shift now to do without it, I suppose. I gave it away—lent it, rather—to a woman who used it shamefully, and returned it, wounded, crushed, bleeding, worthless. No; I've no heart now."

"You never loved me."

"Did I not? And yet I thought I did. And you thought so, too."

"You know you never did. If you had ever loved me, you would not mock me as now you do."

"The mocking has not been all on my side. Is one to go on loving forever, whatever may betide?" He took snuff with a grand air. "I value this," he went on, tapping his box as he spoke. "'Twas given me for gold; I deem it gold; but if one day scratches should come upon it, and make clear to me, past all mistake, that it is but base metal, for all it wears so bright a lacquer, should I not be a double fool a madman still, to deem it gold, and value it as now I do? No, no—I am fool enough for most of things, but not for that. If the idol we bow before is but simple clay, for all our faith in it and devotion to it, be sure we find out the fact some day, and topple the thing down from our altar, never to lift it up or bow to it again."

Something of both the manner and the matter of the theatre was in his speech. What wonder? Was he not an actor? And then in Mr. Knevit's day all conversation assumed a tone of somewhat artificial elevation—being, as it were, surmounted by a tall periwig, and moving about on high-heeled shoes.

"If you knew all, George—if you knew all!" moaned Mrs. Askew.

"I thank you, mistress, I think I know enough," he said coldly.

"And you despise me?"

"I despise myself. It was not *you* that deceived me; I deceived myself. I have but myself to thank that my deception has cost me so dear. And it *has* cost me dear. Be assured of that." His voice trembled rather as he spoke.

"Try to think well of me, George."

"To what end? Do you want my heart mended, that you may rive it again, as children build up houses of cards for the pleasure of knocking them down? That cannot be. I was mad to think that you were better than the herd among which I found you. It was not your fault; it was my folly that I tried to find a diamond in a lead mine. You stood out for your price; that was all. You were not in truth better than the rest. Nay, let me value rather the reckless wench who lets herself go at the cheapest rate; there may be a grain or so of heart, of honest liking, in her bargain. There can be none in yours; a glass coach, with footmen to run in front, and wax flambeaux to attend you; a black boy for your lap-dog, and a plenty of money in your purse! Well, you've found a market; you've received the stipulated price; the transaction's closed. May you never see cause to repent it!"

"What right have you to address me thus, George Knevit?" she demanded fiercely.

"The right the love I once had for you has given me. It was a poor thing, doubtless. You thought so; you treated it so. But poor as it was, it was a thing you will never know again Be happy with this boor who has bought you—this sot—this Welsh goat from the mountains! Will you weary first, or will he?"

"How dare you say this to me?"

"Nay! never scowl, mistress. The fire in your eyes has no terrors for me. You have not to love me to-night as in yesterday's play." With a laugh, he raised his hand to his face. "The mark still shows, I fear. I must pile on the paint to hide it."

"I was mad last night!" You goad me and torture me, and then marvel that I turn upon you. Your bitterness, your cruelty raise a devil in my heart I seek in vain to lay; and then—and then—my brain whirls, and I know not what I do! It shall not happen again—only be merciful to me, George. Your tongue wounds me like a knife."

"I have had my say, mistress. My tongue shall wound you no more."

"And—though all is over between us—" she paused as though reluctant to believe that all was in truth over.

"Forever," he said firmly.

"Still we need not be enemies."

"Why should we be? We are simply players, that is all; followers of the same vagabond trade—now loving, now hating; now swearing devotion, now vowing vengeance; players always, our real selves never. If we are enemies, it shall only be on the stage—just as if we are lovers again, still it only shall be on the stage. For the rest, we are members of the same troupe, bound to be loyal to our manager, to the public, and to each other. Ask my aid when you will—as an actress; I will give it you—as an actor. There's my hand upon it."

She took his hand with an effort, sighing and agitated, yet mastering her emotion.

"Is that the first music?" she asked. "Do I look disordered? Have my tears spoilt my paint? I have to begin the scene. Why, you've forgotten your rings! But you're not on in this act."

"I left them behind me at my lodgings, by mistake. Never mind; I must play without them."

"What a pity! Stay; wear this. You must have a ring."

"It does not matter."

"'Sir Courtly' must wear a ring! Remember what you said but now. You're not too proud to accept this small aid from a fellow-player?

"I'll wear it. A real stone?"

"Nay; a bit of tinsel. Where are your eyes? Keep it, George; it fits you."

"I must not."

"It's worth nothing. Are you so proud? Keep it as a pledge of our new contract."

"Well, as you will, mistress." And he slid the ring on his finger.

She was called by the prompter, and tripped on to the stage as "Leonora." A round of applause greeted the favorite actress.

"'Tis a gay, sparkling, witty soul," said Sir Geoffrey, who, though he would every now and then pause to remind his companion that the entertainment was singularly inferior to the performances he had witnessed when a younger man, nevertheless appeared to derive more amusement from the efforts of the players than any other person in the theatre. He laughed loudly at the humors of the comedy—which were of rather an unrestrained kind—and applauded the comedians with most thorough heartiness. Mr. Hervey, on the other hand, seemed a little apprehensive that his character as a critic might suffer detriment from association with one who, in spite of his lamentations over the past, appeared to find matter to praise in all he saw and heard. For the benefit of the persons occupying the benches near him, therefore, the Templar from time to time delivered himself of many ingenious comments on the actors and the acting. He found reason to censure the redundant grotesqueness of the representatives of the comic characters of the play. "This is not nature," he would say; or, "This is only fit for a droll at Bartholomew Fair;" or, "For what does this fellow take us, that he treats us to such low buffoonery?" To Mr. Knevit, however, he awarded praise of a high order. "He is no longer Knevit," he remarked; "he is 'Sir Courtly' himself! Observe his insipid, soft civility, his formal elegance of mien, his drawling delicacy of voice, the stately flatness of his address, and the empty eminence of his manners;" and so on. Mrs. Askew, Mr. Hervey thought, was hardly herself on that evening; the part did not very well suit her, as it seemed to him.

"'Sdeath," said Sir Geoffrey, "'tis a very mirthful play; and the raps at the Puritans very pleasant and adroit. I have laughed till my sides ache."

In the course of the performance a slight disturbance occurred. Two gentlemen had passed from the pit to the seats on the stage. The money-taker had objected to admit them without their paying the usual increased price for this accommodation.

"Give me no words, fellow, or I'll slit your nose for you. Let me pass," bawled one of the gentlemen, with an oath.

"I dared not say him nay," the money-taker explained afterwards. "He is a parliament-man, and a roystering, scouring blade. It would be more than my life is worth to hinder him—in such a mood too."

"It is Sir Owen Price," Mr. Hervey whispered to his companion. "In liquor, too, as usual; with his rake-hell friend Major Moxon by his side. I pray we may not have a brawl upon the stage."

Noisily, his dress disordered, his wig awry, his eyes inflamed, his face smeared with snuff, Sir Owen Price staggered to his feet. He was pretty quiet for some time, beyond hiccuping occasionally. He gazed round him with his vacant eyes, as though wondering where he was. The gallery tittered a little at the tipsy gentleman, and a wag in that upper region of the house hurled an orange at him, but not with very good aim; the fruit fell harmlessly into the orchestra.

Knevit was going through his chief scene with Mrs. Askew. "Sir Courtly" was simpering and drawling and taking snuff in his most exquisitely coxcombical manner.

"Blood!" Sir Owen said, with a sudden start, to his comrade; "do you mark what the scoundrel wears on his finger?"

"Hush!" whispered Major Moxon; "not a word now. I'll see to it. You shall have your vengeance, Owen."

Knevit and Mrs. Askew finished their scene amidst a tumult of applause.

"Mrs. Askew is certainly not herself to-night," noted Mr. Hervey.

"What was the matter with you, mistress?" Knevit inquired of his play-fellow, as they stood in the wings. "How you trembled! How pale you turned! And you missed your cues."

"George, for God's sake, take off that ring!" she said, with a scared look on her face.

"Why?"

"I'll tell you all another time. Mischief will come of your wearing it. For God's sake take it off!" He stood for a moment irresolute, amazed; glancing from her to the ring, from the ring to her.

"I understand," he said at length, with a flash of scorn in his eyes. "It is a real stone! Fool that I was! I might have guessed as much. It was a present from the Welsh sot, your lover; and you fear lest he should recognize it! You would have me share in the wages of your shame! Out on you, wanton!"

He tore off the ring from his finger, flung it at her feet, thrust her from him, and turned away.

VI.

On his way home, after the play, to his lodgings in Howard street, Strand, George Knevit was confronted by two men.

"What would you with me, Sir Owen?" he demanded.

"I'd send my fist down your throat, vagabond."

"I have no quarrel with you, Sir Owen. Let me pass."

Sir Owen by way of answer dashed his hat in the player's face.

"Coward and brute!" cried Knevit, as he sprung back and drew his sword. "Defend yourself!"

"Nay, a gentleman can't cross weapons with a mountebank, though he may wear the finest diamonds in the world," said Major Moxon.

"Stand away, sir; you have no share in this quarrel. It was none of my seeking; but being begun, it shall go on. My blood's up now. Draw, Sir Owen, as you are a man!"

Major Moxon pulled away his friend.

"Poltroon as well as sot!" cried the actor. "Nay, you don't escape me. Sure a blow will kindle your dull boor's blood." And with the flat of his sword he struck Sir Owen on the shoulder.

"Let me fight him!" bawled the baronet.

"Nay, we've a better card than that to play!" The major whistled. Three men sprang from the shadow of a doorway. "We cudgel players; we don't cross swords with them. That's your man. At him, ye dogs! Don't spare him."

Knevit was surrounded. He sought to defend himself with his sword, but a savage blow broke his wrist, and his weapon fell from his grasp

"Help!—help!—watch!"—he screamed. Sir Owen and his friend made good their escape.

The blows rained down upon the face and head and shoulders of the devoted player. Streaming with blood, he fell in the roadway.

"O God, I'm blind!" he said feebly. "I'm a dead man."

A few more cowardly blows as he lay senseless on the ground, and his assailants hurried away.

The watch came up slowly, after their manner, recognized the suffering man, and bore him to his lodgings. "They had suspicions," they averred, "as to the guilty persons. Sir Owen Price and Major Moxon had been seen loitering about, swearing to have George Knevit's blood. They (the watch) knew that no good would come of it all. They said so from the first."

VII.

George Knevit never spoke more. A skilful chirurgeon was called in; but he at once pronounced the case hopeless. The poor player's wounds were mortal.

He still breathed; that was all that could be said. For the rest, he lay stretched upon his bed, motionless, inanimate, a light napkin hiding the bruised, disfigured, maltreated face: once so handsome!

Mrs. Askew had been sent for, and was admitted to the chamber in which he lay. She was trembling in every limb, white as a ghost, sick with terror and anguish. How she shivered and turned away as she beheld the napkin hiding the Antinous features she was never more to look on!"

"I may speak to him?—I may take his hand?" she asked faintly.

"Yes, if you will have it so, mistress," said the doctor. "It little matters what is done now. Only don't remove the cloth from his face!"

She knelt down by the player's bedside, and took his hand between hers. She trembled—his hand was so cold.

"If he could only hear me!" she moaned. And the tears streamed down her face. She was left alone with him.

Presently she was moved by a sort of crazy fancy that she would speak to him, even though he could not hear her, even though he was wholly dead to her.

"I have loved you—loved you ever, George," she began in a low soft voice: "God knows I have! and you have misjudged me—misjudged me cruelly. Yet it was not your fault, dearest. I ought to have told you all, all, from the first; but shame kept me silent. My father is in prison on a charge of coining. I shrunk from telling you. I feared you would think me also involved in the disgrace, and so, unworthy of your love. When I listened to this dreadful man—this Welsh fiend, this monster, who has brought death upon you, dearest, and misery worse than death upon me—and I *did* listen to him, yet not as you thought—it was to win him over—for he is powerful, and has powerful friends at court—to obtain my father's pardon. Was it so great a sin? Could I refuse his presents? I did not dare. To offend him was to lose all hope of saving my father's life. Yet never, never, George, was I guilty in deed, or word, or thought of the sin you charged me with. For that most miserable ring—I gave it you because I loved you, because I thought its value might cause it to be of use to you some day. For no other reason, George dearest—for no other reason. Heaven is my witness. Oh, if you could hear me, you would pardon me, I know, I am sure you would, my love—my life—my own dear one!"

As she spoke, she started. The cold hand she pressed in hers seemed to grow less cold—stirred—then ever so lightly and tenderly closed round her fingers and returned their pressure.

She knew then that she had been heard, and that she had been forgiven. She covered the hand with her kisses, sought to warm it in her bosom, moistened it with her tears, then fell in a sort of swoon by the bedside of her lover.

"The man is dead, stone dead," said the chirurgeon presently, when he entered the room. "For this poor woman. God help her! I think her mind has gone forever."

VIII.

"You remember my saping the other night, when he went to the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, that I wished the comedy had been a tragedy?" said Mr. Hervey to his friend.

"Certainly, Ned: you made some such speech, I know," replied Sir Geoffrey.

"Well, that comedy had a most tragic and fearful ending. The same night poor Knevit the actor was attacked and most barbarously murdered."

"So young, so handsome, so accomplished! God rest his soul!"

"He was buried last night by torchlight in the churchyard of St. Clement Danes; many thousand people attending: all grieving deeply for the gallant young gentleman. I trust the villains that murdered him may be brought to justice. That Welsh baronet and his friend Major Moxon are suspected. Sir Owen has powerful influence; yet I pray heaven he may not escape! The officers are in quest of him, but he has disappeared."

"God will find him out," said Sir Geoffrey, solemnly, "for all his influential friends, let him hide where he may! 'Though hand join with hand, yet shall not the wicked go unpunished!'"

—Gustav Freytag, the author of "Debit and Credit," and other novels, whose popularity is not confined to Germany, is a candidate for the representation of Erfurth in the North German Parliament.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for £5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2½rp No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers, [2 20 3m

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 26tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

1 21 2m 4

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOSEPH STRACK, deceased.

The petition of CHARLOTTA STRACK, widow of said decedent, having been filed to retain and hold of said estate the sum of $300, in cash, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, notice is hereby given that the same will be approved by said Court, on SATURDAY, March 9, 1867, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
2 28 thsmw 4t* Attorney for Widow

ESTATE OF CHARLES WORRELL, SEN., Deceased.

Letters Testamentary in this estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to this estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

S. MORGAN RAMSEY,
1 30 w6* No. 229 DOCK Street.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 29, 1865 May 1, 1867 Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 663

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, AND

SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN

Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

8 1] **SOLID SILVER-WARE.**

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.

Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 20]

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. [3 10 mwf

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
129,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,508 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	28,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,230 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $911.102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 74	1,549 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866, $2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,546 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE,

INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. (8 11 3m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

M U T U A L.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $500,000.

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 234 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.

$100,000 000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillet,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keuney,
Joseph Knapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.
2 22fmw3

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.

ASSETS.....$136,210 89.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.

DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier,	William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Malone,	Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather,	Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman,	Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Matlack,	Lukens Webster,
Aaron W. Claghill,	Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. [2 28 1m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 3, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Francisus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 31]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 5:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:20 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11:30, and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 9:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M., and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:51 A. M. and 11:30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:36 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions are forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12:55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Whitpain Grove, Hatboro', and Barnsville take Stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 1:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3:45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10:45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4:20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Barnsville take Stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.

2:30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 3:15, and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M., and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1]

1867—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:00 A. M.
Leave New York at 6:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10:25 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1] A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866.

Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted,) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4, 6 and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7:15 and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7:25 A. M. Way Mail: 9:35 A. M., Express; 1:10 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 9:25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4:49 and 9:12 A. M., and 8:38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5:23 and 10 A. M., and 4:18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express. H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 68 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2, 10:00 A. M. and	11:20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12:00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4:00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11:00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8:15 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12:50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2	8:20 A. M. and 7:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12:40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1:30 P. M.
Day Express	at 5:50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9:50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8:40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5:50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

	Fare.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	2 25
Mail, via Camden and Amboy Accom.	2 25
Emigrant	1 00
Accom. and Emigrant	1 50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

LETTER FROM JOHN HULME.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:—The circumstances attending the recent election of Directors of your Company induces me to make a short statement of the facts as far as I was concerned. I have been a Director of your Company for about ten years, elected originally without any solicitation on my part, and continuously year after year without any question of my fitness for the office. During that period I have discharged my duties to the best of my ability.

On Saturday last, I was informed, for the first time, that there would be an opposition to my election. On the day of the election it appeared that a well-arranged and closely concerted scheme had been made to defeat me. Two tickets were printed—my name on one, and another name substituted for mine on the other, which was similar in paper, type, and general appearance. A person was employed to stand at the front door of the building and distribute the ticket opposed to me.

How and by whom this was done it is not my purpose to state. One thing is certain, that many persons were misled and deceived into voting against me, who supposed they were voting for me, and many others did not vote who would have done so if they had known there was to be an opposition to my election. My name was the only one omitted from the ticket of all those who constituted the old Board.

I refer to the records of the Company as the evidence of my fidelity to its interests. I am a large stockholder, and represent other large stockholders, and I am confident that no just man can charge me with any remissness in the discharge of my duties. Any one familiar with the facts can but infer that my defeat has been the result of a scheme secretly and carefully pre-arranged by persons who must have had purposes of their own to serve, or by those whose objections were not based upon the real interests of the Company.

It is for you to determine whether your interests have been subserved by this change. I should not have objected to a fair and open contest, but I submit it for your consideration whether the course pursued has been such as should meet your approval. Whether in or out of the Board, I shall preserve my independence of thought and action in regard to the management of the road, and shall do what I consider necessary for the protection of my interests, in common with those of the other stockholders.

From the fact that less than one-fourth of the stock was voted, with the above result, the necessity of stockholders attending at all elections, and never assuming that there will be no opposition, is evident. JOHN HULME.

LETTER FROM PITTSBURG.

THE MURDER OF ROBERT DINSMORE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY—THE TRIAL—VERDICT OF THE JURY, ETC.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, March 5.—This section of the State has been considerably interested for the past ten days over the trials of Robert Fogler and William Montgomery, for the murder of Mr. Robert Dinsmore, a citizen of Washington county, some twenty-six miles from Pittsburg. The prominence of the family of one of the parties accused of the murder, and the high estimation in which the murdered man was held by the community, have added much to the feeling manifested on the part of the community at large, and made the case one of unusual importance. The circumstances of

THE MURDER

are as follows:—On the evening of the 4th of December last, Fogler, in company with Montgomery, proceeded to the residence of the victim, armed to the teeth, and with blackened faces. The house was situated in a lonely spot, some five miles from the town of Washington, and no neighbor was within calling distance. The murderers waited until the peaceful family had gone through their evening devotions, and retired to bed, and then with stealthy tread, intent upon the consummation of their bloody deed, they took their stations near the house, and waited until all had become quiet within. No sound, save their own whispered conversation, broke the stillness of the night; the victim, wrapt in peaceful slumber, rests upon his couch within a few feet of them. The longer the work is delayed the more irksome it becomes. A consultation is held, and it is decided to at once proceed to the bloody work. The window is open, but they decide upon having their victim alone, and accordingly, with a bold knock at the door, they demand admittance. Mr. Dinsmore, fearing some ill has befallen his neighbor, but cautioned to be careful by his wife, springs out of bed, and asks, "Who's there?". To his query is returned the answer that "A neighbor is sick, and I want to come in." Mr. Dinsmore stands with the door ajar, and in a moment both men push past him and enter the room. There is no light save that which glimmers and flickers in the grate, but yet enough for Mr. Dinsmore to see that both the men have blackened faces. In a moment the suspicion that they are robbers crosses his mind, but before he has time to act a loaded pistol is pointed at his head, with the demand, "Your money or your life!"

The situation was one which would cause the stoutest heart to quake, and the victim feeling that there was but one resource left him, that of overpowering the villains, seized with one hand the pistol of his assailant, and with the other grasped his neck. The suddenness of the attack, and the strength of Mr. Dinsmore, wrenched the pistol from the villain's hand, and he bid fair to conquer, when the other party struck the victim a heavy blow with a chair, which staggered him, and made him quit his hold, but still he held the pistol in his hand.

By this time the family of Mr. Dinsmore was aroused. His wife stood terror-stricken at the bottom of the stairs, while the rest of the family, none of whom were grown up, except two girls, stood trembling and crying behind her. No sooner did the first villain, which it has since transpired was Fogler, discover that he was loose, than he again grappled with the sturdy farmer, who, bewildered by the force of the blow from the chair, stood inactive in the middle of the room, at the same time crying to his companion, "The knife! Why don't you use the knife?"

In the scuffle which now ensued Fogler again got possession of the pistol, while the other rushed, knife in hand, upon the defenseless man. Now with mighty effort they wrestle. The victim grasps the keen blade in his hand, but it is wrenched from his grasp, and they separate. In a moment the report of a pistol goes echoing through the house, quickly followed by another. The deed is done.

The reports of the pistol awakened all to a true sense of the transpiring circumstances. Mr. Dinsmore staggers into the hall and falls, saying, "I am shot! Oh! why should this be done? I have injured no man." The villains, becoming alarmed, flee from the house, leaving the distracted family alone with the dying father.

The fray occupied less time than it has taken me to write it, but the deed was, nevertheless, effectually done. Mr. Dinsmore, who had fainted, recovered in a few minutes, and rising, staggered to a trundle bed in the room, where he fell down, exhausted from the loss of blood, and expressing the greatest wonderment that any man should have so much spite against him as to endeavor to take his life. Soon after he again fainted; and it was not until then that the family became acquainted with the serious hurts he had received in the melée. The children were sent out to alarm the neighbors and procure assistance; but before the arrival of anybody the unfortunate man had ceased to breathe.

THE DAY AFTER THE MURDER.

The day following the murder was one of the greatest excitement. The news flew, seemingly on the wind, to every portion of the county and the surrounding towns and cities. The County Court was sitting in Washington at the time, and Judge Atcheson, President Judge, in a speech in the court-room, urged the County Commissioners to offer a heavy reward for the apprehension of the dastards who had committed the fell deed. The Judge was followed by the Hon. William Montgomery, who spoke of the heinous crime as one unparalleled in this section, and urged the officers to quick action. I may here say that he little thought, at that time, that his own son would prove to be one of the men whose person he was so anxious to secure. But so it was.

A thousand dollars reward for the capture of the perpetrators of the crime was offered by the Commissioners. The Sheriff was early upon the ground, and the place was literally besieged by throngs of curious visitors from the surrounding country. Every mark about the premises was minutely inspected, and the heel of a man's boot was picked up, and treasured by the officials until such times as the boot to which it belonged could be found.

THE ARREST.

In the town of Washington the young man Fogler resided. He hired out as a laborer, and among those who knew him was regarded as a dissolute and desperate character. On the morning of the day on which the murder took place, he was heard to remark that he had more desperate business on hand, and in company with young Montgomery had purchased some cartridges for a Colt's navy revolver. These facts, together with other circumstances, lead Sheriff Smith to make a search of Fogler's boarding-house. The search resulted in the finding of a heelless boot in the loft, which the heel picked up in the yard of Mr. Dinsmore fitted exactly. A pair of pants were also found, which were quite wet and muddy. Fogler was not in the house at the time, but was sitting at Montgomery's store, in company with young Montgomery and others, chatting about the murder, and speculating upon the chances of any one getting the reward. While jesting about his own ability to ferret out and arrest the guilty parties, the Sheriff walked in, and Fogler himself was taken into custody and conveyed immediately to prison.

He was accused of the murder, but denied that he knew anything concerning it. He explained away the suspicious boot, etc., by stating that he had loaned them to a party who had just returned them. He was left alone for a time, and search was made for his accomplice. No one suspected young Montgomery, and it was not until later in the day, when Fogler made a confession, that the fact that Wm. Montgomery, Jr., was concerned in the bloody deed was believed or even suspected. Search was at once made for young Montgomery, and he was found at a village a few miles off, and taken into custody.

WHY THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED.

It appears that Mr. Dinsmore was a man who frequently had large sums of money about him, and a few weeks before the murder, had been in town endeavoring to procure change for a $1000 bill. This was known to both Fogler and Montgomery, and on the day of the murder they determined to rob him, and laid their plans for the successful accomplishment of the deed. They proceeded during the afternoon to a place near the scene of the murder, and there blacked their faces and awaited the coming of night. How they succeeded is already known to the reader.

THE TRIAL.

The trial of Fogler commenced on the 20th of February, and was concluded on the 23d. At the request of the District Attorney, the cases were tried separately. The following gentlemen appeared for the Commonwealth:—N. P. Fetterman, Esq., of Pittsburg, H. J. Vankirk, Esq., and District Attorney Boyd Crumrine, Esq. The following counsel appeared for the prisoner:—J. R. Ruth, Esq., and L. R. W. Little, Esq. The facts as I have stated substantially in the foregoing were proven, and the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Through the trial the court house was crowded to its greatest capacity with people, and the prisoner maintained a stolid indifference throughout, and as the verdict was rendered by the jury he never moved a muscle, or displayed the slightest feeling.

The trial of Montgomery commenced on the 25th ult. It excited the deepest interest, both on account of the extreme youth of the prisoner and the prominent position which his family has occupied in this district for the past twenty years. Throughout the trial the boy manifested the greatest concern, and was visibly affected as the details of the murder were gone over by the witnesses. The jury returned a verdict on Saturday of "not guilty."

WHO THE MURDERERS ARE.

William Montgomery is a son of the Hon. William Montgomery, a lawyer of considerable ability, and a man well known throughout the State as a prominent Democratic politician. Mr. Montgomery represented the Twenty-fourth District for two terms in Congress, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession. His son William, known among the boys of the neighborhood as "Babe," is a lad between fifteen and sixteen years of age, of fine manly appearance, and quick understanding. He never had the reputation of being what may be called a really bad boy, until after his acquaintance with Fogler. Since that time he has been considerably troublesome, and strong efforts were made to break off the intimacy, which was formed while Fogler was employed as a laborer on his father's farm. From one rash step he gradually glided to another, until now we find him arraigned before a court of justice for the murder of one of his fellowbeings. The deepest gloom is cast over the family of Mr. Montgomery by this most unfortunate event, and it is scarcely expected that the mother of the unfortunate boy will survive the event.

Fogler is about twenty-three years of age, and is originally from this city, where his father still resides. He was brought up in ignorance, and at an early age was sent to the Penitentiary for some offense, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he was liberated on condition that he would enlist in the army. He served one term of enlistment, and upon his return hired at Montgomery's, and it was while here that he formed the acquaintance and influence over young Montgomery which has led to such unfortunate consequences. The day for the execution will be fixed by the Governor.

Letter from Bishop Lee, of Davenport, Iowa.

Davenport, Iowa, March 1, 1867.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Iowa—Dear Brethren:—Permit me to call your attention to the accompanying Declaration of a majority of our Bishops on the subject of Ritualistic innovations, and to ask of the clergy to communicate this letter and that document to their respective congregations at an early day. To me it is a matter of deep mortification that there should be any occasion for such a course on the part of the Bishops, in any portion of the Church either in this country or in England; and I am glad to believe that in this diocese the condemned innovations have not, thus far, been introduced, and that they prevail to a very limited extent anywhere within our borders. Still the signs of the times and certain public demonstrations seem to render this declaration important and necessary, in order to check any dangerous tendencies, and to give influential testimony in favor of the simplicity of the Gospel, and of that ecclesiastical system which has come down to us from the Apostolic age, and whose legitimate usages and services are in accordance with its spiritual and unpretentious character, as making a true branch of the Church of Christ. The innovations referred to, and others that might have been named, seem to me to degrade the worship of Almighty God; and if they are not originated by superstition they certainly tend in that direction, and are in opposition to the spirit of the new dispensation as well as to that of our reformed Scriptural Church. I could myself have willingly and gladly gone much further than the few details of the Declaration; but the course adopted may suffice for the designed object, not only preventing the more objectionable and prominent innovations complained of, but also those of a minor though related character, and which, I am persuaded, are sometimes indulged in without any wrong intentions or views, but which are without authority as established customs of the Church. I would urge a general compliance with what is *usual* and *ordinary* in the celebration of Divine service, and suggest that everything that is unusual and extraordinary be carefully avoided. It is very desirable that there should be uniformity in the customs and practices of our worship, and that no unauthorized usages should be made a test of true attachment to the Church. The application of such a test naturally grows out of those extra rubrical innovations, which is one strong reason, among others, against their introduction into any of our congregations. That I may be more explicit, I would state that, aside from the very prevalent custom of bowing in the Creed at the name of Jesus—which itself, in our Church, is traditional and optional—I regard all bowings and genuflections during public service, by the clergy or people, as inexpedient, not being warranted by rubrics, canons, or general custom, and tending to excite and foster a spirit of formalism, at variance with the simple teachings of Christ and His holy Apostles. I would include the habit of turning significantly towards the Lord's table in the usual ascription at the close of the sermon, as well as in certain parts of the service where no such direction is given by the Church, as among those practices that are comparatively novel and limited, and that are hindrances to the order and uniformity that are so much to be desired in a church whose worship is common prayer and praise, and whose true prosperity will ever be identified with ritual simplicity, and with that primitive faith which was once delivered to the saints.

I do not refer to these things in any dictatorial or intrusive spirit, but from an honest conviction that the practices in question, whether arising from sentimental or doctrinal feelings and views, are entirely inexpedient, if not unlawful; and because I feel it a bounden duty to discourage and oppose them in the Church at large, and especially in my own diocese. It is my earnest desire to stand by the Church as it is, and to see the clergy and laity conforming to all fixed usages and customs, and discountenancing everything, in all directions, that is unauthorized by the Church. May God give us grace to be faithful to our trust, to drive away from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrines and practices, and to do all in our power for the promotion and extension of that blessed kingdom which is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

Commending you all, my dear brethren, to the favor and blessing of the Great Head of the Church, I remain your affectionate friend and Bishop. HENRY W. LEE.

Davenport, Iowa, March 1, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR:

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 3-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths,
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses,
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1005 CHESNUT STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Southern Views of the Reconstruction Question.

The columns of the Virginia newspapers being the only mediums at present through which can be formed a conjecture of the current of public opinion, as to the reception to be given the new measure for reconstruction, we present the statement of such as have committed themselves:—The Richmond *Times*, *Dispatch*, and *Whig*, the Lynchburg *Virginian*, Charlotteville *Chronicle*, Fredericksburg *Ledger*, and Danville *Times* for the calling of a Convention under its provisions, The Norfolk *Virginian and Day Book*, Lynchburg *News and Republican* oppose any action whatever.

The Richmond *Examiner* withholds an expression of opinion, upon the ground that the progress of events may cause regret hereafter for words hastily spoken, etc.

Committee on Appropriations.

At the caucus of Republican Senators this morning nothing was done further than to decide favorably upon the proposition to create a Committee on Appropriations.

The Fifth Military District.

General Hancock will be appointed Military Governor of the Fifth Military District, which includes Louisiana and Texas.

Impeachment.

The extreme Republicans held a secret caucus, to which the moderates were not invited. The subject was the impeachment.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Doolittle said:—Mr. President—I find a report of a Committee of the last House of Representatives, submitted by Mr. Hubbard, of New York, which demands a notice at my hands. It fills me with surprise and indignation. Without any notice to me, without calling upon me for any explanation, this report, by inference and not by direct charges, by inuendo, not by positive averment, endeavors to create the impression that I received or agreed to receive $5000, or some pecuniary or other profit, from Mr. Smythe, the Collector of the Port of New York. This charge, whether made directly or by implication, whether sought to be sustained by proof or inuendo, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false; and, from whatever source it comes, I pronounce it a base falsehood, a vile and cowardly slander, and I go further, sir, and say that in hundreds and perhaps thousands of cases in which, during the ten years I have been in this body, my recommendation has been sought and obtained, there is not a single instance in which any kind of pecuniary consideration of the value of one cent was ever expected or received, directly or indirectly, by me. I have yet to see that man upon this earth who would dare to look me in the face and make me such an offer. Upon this and all other matters, I am ready to meet the most searching scrutiny. So much for myself, but my duty is not done; the good name of my son has been called into question. Upon this subject, yesterday morning, I prepared a statement to submit to the Senate, but as I am told that the testimony is not all published, I shall therefore withhold it. Meantime, I will only say, when the truth is fully known there will be found nothing to reflect dishonor upon his character as a soldier or citizen.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) suggested that the committee should be a large one.

Mr. Ward modified his resolution so as to make the committee consist of five.

Some objections and suggestions being made, Mr. Ward withdrew his resolution.

By Mr. Ward, providing for a select committee of five to examine into the practical operations of the existing laws for the collection of customs, and to suggest amendments that shall secure revenue to the Treasury, reduce the fees and emoluments of collectors, naval officers and surveyors, and protect importers from oppression and unjust exactions. The resolution went over till to-morrow.

By Mr. Morehead (Pa.) referring the Tariff bill of the Thirty-ninth Congress, with the pending amendments, to the Committee on Ways and Means, when appointed.

Without disposing of the resolution, the House, on motion of Mr. Spalding, adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

Suicide of a Merchant.

BOSTON, March 6.—J. S. Clements, recently the head of the dry goods firm of Clements, Tasker & Co., has committed suicide by taking laudanum. He had previously exhibited signs of insanity.

BEFORE RECORDER ENEU, at the Central Station, to-day, William Harris alias William Anderson, was charged with stealing a watch from Mr. Perot, No. 5 N. Eighth street. Harris took a half a brick and smashed in the glass of the show-case, and appropriated the timekeeper. The owner observed and caught him. Officers Rewlings arrested him. He was committed in default of $1500 bail.

Charles Taylor and James Devine was arrested this morning by Chief Detective Lamon, charged with being professional thieves. They were held for a further hearing.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Pa R 1 m 6s	99¾	200 sh Maple Sh. 2ds.	1·69
$1000 City 6s, munic	101¾	100 sh Reading R. b30.	50⅛
$100 do. New	101¾	100 do	50⅛
$200 do. New	101¾	100 sh Catawissa Prf.	29¼
100 sh 12th & 13th, b5wn	29½	100 do	29¼
34 sh Penna R	55		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 5-20s cp '65, Jy	106¾	100 sh Read R.	2d. 56⅝
$500 U S 10-40s, cp	98	100 do	2d&int. 56⅝
$1000 Sch N 7 p c b l	84	100 do	b30wn. 56⅝
62 sh Cam & Am	120	200 sh Cata Pf.	29¼
100 do	scrip 71⅝	100 sh Phila & E.	60. 28¼

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached Muslins at lowest prices—Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forestdale.
Superior Shirting, etc.
Pillow-Case Muslin, 25 cents.
1 case fast color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
1 bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs 12½ cents.
English Mourning Prints, a bargain.
Plaid Poil de Chevres, spring colors, 25 cents.
New style Spring Delaines and Chintzes
Fast color Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Unbleached Table Linens, 50 and 65 cents.
Linen Towels, all prices, Napkins, Doyliles, etc.
Nursery Diapers, Apron Birdeye, Huckaback, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65 and 75c.
Cheapest Black Alpacas in the city.
Best Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 65, 69c., etc.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31 to 62½ cents.
Handsome Striped Nainsook from auction, 50 cents
Cambric Jaconet, Victoria Lawns, etc.
Full line Hamburg Edgings, from New York.
Honey Comb Quilts, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

Having to vacate his Store, will be able to offer his Stock of

WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, ETC. ETC.,

At Closing Prices for the balance of this WEEK ONLY.

Notice will be given of the OPENING OF STORE

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT, GIRARD ROW.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
GREY MATERIALS FOR WALKING SUITS.
BLACK MOHAIRS AND POPLINS,
FIGURED PIQUES AND PERCALES,
BUFF AND WHITE PIQUES,
FANCY CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

Together with our full assortment of

DOMESTICS. [3 2 smwtf

JOHN W. THOMAS,

NOS. 405 AND 407 N. SECOND STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1 10; and 10 springs, $1 75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22]

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.

GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

AGENTS WANTED

In every city, town, county, and State of the Union to canvass for this work. This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.

Of startling developments and thrilling adventures this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,

FROM ITS CONCEPTION, IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL PLACE OF BOOTH.

Has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.

The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For circulars, canvassing numbers, and all other information, address "L. C. BAKER, Post Office Box 290, Philadelphia."

This work will be ready for delivery on the first day of May.

N. B.—None but those thoroughly conversant with the business, and with good reference as to character and responsibility, need apply. 3 2 1m

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.

Full Course, time unlimited	$35
Telegraphing, three months	40

Fifty Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

LOST.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 2 18

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT street, above Eleventh street.

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PLATED WARE, ETC. ETC.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior walnut parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room furniture.

Also, piano-fortes, carpets, mirrors, plated ware, chairs, etc. [3 5 3t

Sale S. E. corner Thirteenth and Cherry streets, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

March 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 127 N. Thirteenth street (corner of Cherry street), will be sold the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising large French plate mantel and pier Mirrors, parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen Furniture. [3 6 4t

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 504 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS GAITERS, ETC.,

On Thursday Morning,

March 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's calf, Kip, grain, and buff boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also a large and superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's calf, kid, buff, grain, and morocco heeled boots, shoes, balmorals, gaiters, etc., from the City and Eastern manufacture, to which the early attention of buyers is called. 3 2 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

March 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 1 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

March 8, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venetian, 1st, Dutch hemp cottage and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [3 5 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

March 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [3 5 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart,	Paul Weber,
Thomas Cole,	Andre Plumot,
Andreas Achenbach,	Stroebel,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Rossiter,
A. Guillemin,	W. Weir,
Eugene de Block,	W. Shayer, Sr.,
J. Patrois,	G. Shalders,
David Denoter,	E. C Barnes,
Theodore Frere,	C. Verlat,
Count de Hylandt,	Baron,
C. Conti Acqua,	Coutourier,
Gus de Jonghe,	Louis Lasalle,
F. E. Meyerheim,	Paul Soyer,
J. W. Preyer,	Hein Burgers,
M'me Ronner,	M'me Pages,
A. Van Hamme,	Rosiers,
Laurent de Beul,	Carabain,
Sonderland,	Eversen,
De Vogel,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Roffiaen,	Musin,
Van Wyngaerdt,	Von Sebin,
H. L. Rolfe,	Ebel,
W. Bromley,	Verschuur,
J. H. Dell,	Dillens,
Vertin,	Seignac,
De Vaux,	Kruseman,
Stevens,	Auffray,
Von Haven,	Professor Grund,
Brandenburg,	Zimmerman,
Kuwasseg,	De Vigne,
Lanfont de Metz,	De Vos,
Kluyvers,	De Leub,
Le Ray,	Clara Van Wille,
Leickert,	L. Robbe, etc. etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 14t

SALE OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, FULL CHAMBER TOILET SETS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, ETC.

On Friday Morning next,

March 8, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a full and general assortment of the above goods. [3 6 2t

SALE OF ELEGANT ALABASTER VASES, URNS AND OBJECTS OF ART.

On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,

12th and 13th instant, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a large collection of finely executed vases and ornaments, lately received from Italy, comprising Roman and Gothic vases and urns, agate Hebe vases, sanarmo card-receivers and fruit holders, tazzas, sienna urns, marble fruit, bronze groups, fancy woods, etc, etc.

The assortment will be arranged for examination on Monday, 11th instant. [3 6 6t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange,

STOCKS.

Particulars in future advertisements.

REAL ESTATE.

Ridge Avenue—Valuable lot and frame messuages, above Wiley street.

Ninth and Cherry Streets, S. E. corner—Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.

Christian Street—Building lot north side, west of Gray's Ferry road.

Germantown—Fisher's Lane Station. Lot on Stenton avenue, three fronts.

Chesnut Hill—Lot of over 10 acres, on the road leading from Wissahickon Turnpike to Germantown Turnpike.

Locust Street, near Fifty-second Street, Twenty-seventh Ward—Building Lot.

Delanco, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly Street, near Second street. [3 6 dt2t

Monroe County, Pa.—Two Tracts of Land, Tunkhannock Township, containing together 58 acres.

Centre County, Pa.—453 acres in Rush Township.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.

HANDSOME MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE,

With Large Side-yard,

No. 222 W. LOGAN SQUARE, between Race and Vine streets, 45 feet front, 150 feet in depth

On TUESDAY, March 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at public sale,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

All that handsome modern four-story brown-stone messuage, with three-story back building and two-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on West Logan Square, No. 222, between Race and Vine streets—the lot containing in front on Logan Square 45 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to a 20 feet wide street. It has a parlor, breakfast-room, and 3 kitchens on the first floor, 2 commodious chambers, dining-room, sitting-room, library and butler's pantry on the second floor; 4 chambers on the third floor; 4 rooms in attic; gas throughout, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, stationary washstands to third story; 2 superior furnaces, superior range, etc.; all the water drained into the culvert; cellar cem